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Vietnam Agrees to Global Settlement for Cambodia

*AU3007150489 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT
30 Jul 89*

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Paris, July 30 (AFP)—Vietnam will "accept a global settlement" arising from the Paris conference on Cambodia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced here Sunday in a major turn-around of position.

Vietnam will also agree that the United Nations "accept a role in Cambodia" provided that the U.N. "adopts the resolutions of the Paris conference", Mr. Thach added shortly before the talks were due to start.

Regarding a "global" settlement concerning both internal and foreign aspects of the Cambodian question, Mr. Thach stressed that the "conference is entitled to discuss Cambodian internal affairs, but not to resolve them".

It could only accept what the "Cambodians themselves decide", he told a press conference.

If it went along with conference decisions and thus ceased to be "biased" the United Nations could also take part in the international control mechanism (ICM) force mooted to oversee a Cambodian settlement.

But military aspects of the force were the Cambodians' affair, Mr. Thach said, adding that Vietnam was opposed to it.

He said he was "very optimistic" about the outcome of the conference, since in his view the "big problems have been solved" and only "non-essential points remain" to be settled.

Agreement had been reached that Vietnamese troops should all withdraw under international supervision, that a neutral, independent Cambodia would be set up and "free elections" held, and that the regime of Pol Pot would not return, he said.

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge were held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians before Vietnam invaded in 1979 and installed a Phnom Penh government which has not been recognized by the U.N.

The "temporary" areas of discord remained over the nature of Khmer Rouge participation in power, "the provisional institutions of transition" and "international control with the U.N.", Mr. Thach said.

On the Khmer Rouge, he said it should not have "the legal means" to take power, but appeared to accept the idea of limited Khmer Rouge participation in the government under the banner of the Cambodian resistance.

"It's a question of numbers," he said. "Beyond a certain number, the nature of the problem changes."

Mr. Thach added the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union had met Saturday in Paris with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and "agreed on the U.N. role".

He added that of the Vietnamese troops due to leave Cambodia by September 27, 26,000 currently remained.

Hun Sen Meets UN Secretary General on 29 July

*BK3107054689 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0441 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 31—Hun Sen, prime minister and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, held talks on Saturday afternoon [29 July] at the "Hotel de Crillon," Paris, with Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, reported an SPK special correspondent who is accompanying the delegation of the State of Cambodia in the French capital.

Prime Minister Hun Sen informed the U.N. general secretary of the recent results of the Khmer-Khmer round-table talks and the State of Cambodia's stance on the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

For his part, Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed the hope that further talks among the Cambodian warring parties would be held with flexible stance from all factions and that an early political solution to the Cambodian conflict would be found.

On the same day, Prime Minister Hun Sen held a press conference at the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI), highlighting the procedure of the settlement of the Cambodian conflict and the perspective of the country.

Opposes Dissolving Phnom Penh Government

*BK3107061589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 CMT
31 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jul (SPK)—The head of the Cambodian Government has declared that the problem which currently divides the parties concerned is the role of the Khmer Rouge.

At a news conference he called at the French Institute for International Relations on 28 July, Prime Minister Hun Sen affirmed that his country categorically opposed the dissolution of the present administration in Phnom Penh, the formation of an interim quadripartite coalition government, and the presence of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

He declared that he was always ready to negotiate for the settlement of internal problems and no other country is in a position to replace the Cambodian people in so doing. Foreign countries can only create favorable conditions for a political solution, said Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Reaffirms Cambodia's 'Principled Stance'

BK2907152889 Hanoi VNA in English 1438 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—The State of Cambodia's principled stance is to oppose the demand for the dissolution of the present Phnom Penh government and the formation of a four-party provisional government, and to negate the introduction of a peace-keeping force into Cambodia, said Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Cambodia, at the French Institute of International Relations in Paris on July 28.

The Cambodian leader affirmed his readiness to continue negotiations with the other sides to settle Cambodia's internal affairs. He further said that no others but the Cambodian people themselves can settle their affairs. The only thing other countries can do is to create favorable conditions for a political solution to the Cambodia issue, he added.

Sihanouk, UN's Perez de Cuellar Meet

BK3107065489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk said that Vietnam is not sincere in solving the Cambodian problem at the Paris talks and Vietnam still wants to continue implementing the Indochinese federation policy in Cambodia.

The samdech said this during a meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. At the lengthy meeting, which took place at a Paris hotel, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk and Javier Perez de Cuellar talked about the Cambodian problem and its global aspect, a solution to which should be discussed at the Paris international conference.

Perez de Cuellar will take part in the international conference on the Cambodian problem in his own name. Representatives of the five members of the UN Security Council will also attend this conference.

Conference on Cambodia Opens in Paris

AU3007132389 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 30 (AFP)—Foreign ministers and senior officials of 18 countries began a three-day conference here Sunday on the future of Cambodia after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation in September.

Among those attending was Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who on Sunday held his first meeting with a Western official—French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas—since the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on June 4.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker also participated.

The conference was expected to go into committees on Tuesday and to sit throughout August to discuss a mechanism to monitor the Vietnamese withdrawal, ways of guaranteeing Cambodia's independence and a halt to foreign aid to the combatants, and reconstruction and refugees.

France's Dumas Gives Opening Speech

LD3007190189 Paris Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Roland Dumas opened the International Conference on Cambodia at 1500 this afternoon. Together with Indonesia, France, is co-chairing this peace conference on Cambodia, which has not known peace for 20 years.

In his opening speech, he set the objectives of this conference which will most probably be a difficult one to run:

[Begin Dumas recording] Behind a few simple objectives—the withdrawal of foreign troops, the guarantee of a return to true independence for Cambodia, self-determination for the Khmer people, reconstruction—this is a complex and ambitious program of work before you. It is necessary to devise a real mechanism of control, which is powerful and reliable, for verifying the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and which is able to obtain assurances about the end to military assistance, the observance of a cease-fire, and regular elections. It is necessary to work out arrangements for international guarantees which will ensure Cambodia's return to sovereignty and neutrality and which will demonstrate the will of everyone not to allow the Khmer people to fall victim to another genocide. [end recording]

[Announcer] There you are: Do not allow the opportunity to help Cambodia find independence and peace to again pass. That was an extract from the speech by Roland Dumas, which was recorded by Mireille Lemaesquier who is following the proceedings of this conference on Cambodia for us. Another high point this afternoon was the speech by Prince Sihanouk, who is playing one of his last cards in Paris: Prince Sihanouk is the key man in a possible settlement. Here is an account of the first day of the conference from Mireille Lemaesquier:

[Lemaesquier] Roland Dumas announced at 1517: I declare the International Conference on Cambodia open. Thus the latest chapter in Cambodia's history is put forth for discussion: peace, with an agreement to be

concluded within a few weeks; a real challenge. The French minister and the Indonesian minister—the two co-chairman of the conference—spoke and then the UN secretary general and Prince Sihanouk. The latter accused Vietnam: There is not a civil war in Cambodia, he said, but rather a war against the Vietnamese aggressor. He asked for the definitive exclusion of Pol Pot and the seven Khmer Rouge from Cambodian political life; he also accused Hun Sen and the pro-Vietnamese Government of Phnom Penh of having violated human rights as well. Finally, Sihanouk made a new demand: international monitoring of Cambodia for 5 years, perhaps even 10 years. Half an hour later the prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, Hun Sen, replied: International monitoring, agreed, but it is up to us and not foreign powers to settle the Cambodian problems.

ANTARA Reports on Opening Speeches

BK3107131789 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1149 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Paris (France), July 31 (ANTARA)—The International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) here was officially opened on Sunday afternoon by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who stressed on the importance of Khmer Rouge participation in the future administration of the war-torn Kampuchea.

Addressing the opening of the conference, he further said that the Khmer Rouge has the right to sit in the future Kampuchean government. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who is also cochairman of the Paris meeting, also stressed on the importance of a political solution in the framework of making Kampuchea a neutral, peaceful, and nonaligned country and not posing a threat to her neighbours.

He said, that ASEAN has been striving to achieve a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue through various dialogues and conferences, particularly the JIM's [Jakarta informal meetings].

The 11-year-long conflict in Kampuchea needs a thorough and comprehensive solution, said Alatas.

The JIM-I and JIM-II, according to Alatas, constituted an approach for a solution to the Kampuchean conflict. ASEAN, he said, has tried to maximally use the current good momentum to help solve the protracted Kampuchean conflict.

Also speaking at the opening of the conference was UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who said that the Paris meeting reflected the current progress for a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

He also stressed on the importance of a comprehensive political solution to the conflict.

On that occasion, Perez de Cuellar also called on the four warring factions in the Kampuchean conflict to use the ICK forum to seek a reconciliation.

Remarks by Delegates Cited

AU3007182489 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT
30 Jul 89

[By Sue Kendall]

[Text] Paris, July 30 (AFP)—Several delegates stressed the need for progress between the four warring Cambodian factions alongside international efforts to resolve the country's problems at a high-powered international conference which opened here Sunday.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said that Washington did not want to see the Khmer Rouge play any role in Cambodia's future, although it would support resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk if the prince felt all Cambodian factions including the Khmer Rouge should be involved in an interim government.

But he warned that the strength of U.S. support for any future Cambodian government "will directly and inversely depend on the extent of Khmer Rouge participation, if any, in that government."

He urged the need for a comprehensive settlement and an international control commission set up by the United Nations to monitor free and fair elections and help deal with the repatriation of refugees.

British Foreign Secretary John Major echoed the call for a comprehensive solution, saying that Vietnam's pledge to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September 27 "is not an end in itself."

Vietnam must renounce force as an instrument of policy and live up to its "wider responsibilities" towards Cambodia and Vietnam's neighbours.

"Only in these new circumstances is my government prepared to consider contributing to programmes of assistance to help Vietnam," a view expressed by both Mr. Baker and Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuoka during bilateral talks earlier in the day, according to sources close to the talks.

The presence of almost 20 foreign ministers here for the conference has led to a flurry of bilateral meetings on the sidelines, notably by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who in his first such encounters since the suppression of the democracy movement in China in June has met with his French and British counterparts and is scheduled to have talks with the Canadian and Japanese ministers and Mr. Baker.

The talks, apart from those with Mr. Major which focused on Hong Kong, were expected to be confined to Cambodia, but Mr. Qian said after meeting with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas that Sino-French relations were improving.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk stressed that the problem in Cambodia was not a civil war. "The war in Cambodia only exists and will be pursued between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the aggressed party."

Hun Sen, Prime Minister in the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh government, countered in his opening speech that those describing Cambodia as a Vietnamese problem were "attempting to mislead the world" but also said that talks in the past 18 months between the Cambodian factions had made it possible to break the psychological stalemate on Cambodia.

He also made proposals to prevent the return to power of Pol Pot, whose Khmer Rouge government is held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian civilians during its rule from 1975 to 1979 when it was toppled by Vietnam.

These included punishment for the Pol Pot leadership and rehabilitation for Khmer Rouge who lay down their arms.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze echoed the call for an international control mechanism but warned against a repeat of what he said was the ineffectiveness of such a U.N. mechanism in Afghanistan.

He said that one of the reasons that there were still problems in Afghanistan was the lack of effectiveness of the control mechanism set up under the U.N.-brokered Geneva accords.

Mr. Shevardnadze however welcomed the presence of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at this conference, and urged a reconsideration of Cambodia's U.N. seat, currently held by the tripartite Cambodian resistance headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The conference is due to divide into three committees Tuesday and to sit throughout August.

The committees, according to a memorandum distributed by France—host and co-chairman with Indonesia—should discuss:

- An international control mechanism to monitor the withdrawal of the last Vietnamese forces;
- Guarantees of Cambodia's independence including an end to foreign military aid to the combatants, and
- Reconstruction and refugees.

The participants are: the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council (the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain), the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia,

Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), Vietnam, Laos, India, Canada, Australia and Zimbabwe, representing the non-aligned nations.

Cambodia's seat is occupied by the three-part resistance of Prince Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist ex-premier Son Sann, and by Hun Sen, premier in the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

PRC Foreign Minister Key Speaker

AU3107090089 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—An international conference on Cambodia opened its second day here Monday, with the first speaker Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The conference, attended by representatives of almost 20 countries, opened Sunday and is due to end Tuesday. China is seen as a key player in moves towards a solution of the Cambodian problem as chief backer of the Khmer Rouge resistance faction. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan is due to address the conference later Monday.

The four Cambodian factions—the three-party resistance and the Phnom Penh government—are seated as one delegation but with no official spokesman. Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen made their speeches Sunday.

Several delegates speaking at Sunday's opening session stressed the need for progress towards agreement among the Cambodian factions alongside any international moves if peace were to be achieved.

Qian Qichen Outlines PRC Position

OW3107125289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1214 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—"A genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the formation of a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk are the two basic factors making for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question," said Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today.

"The two are closely interrelated, and neither is dispensable," he stressed while speaking at the start of the second day of the month-long Paris International Conference on Kampuchea, attended by 19 countries and the United Nations with a total number of 23 delegations.

He said "without a genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal, there can be no peace to speak of in Kampuchea. Similarly, without having the consequences of Vietnamese aggression removed after the withdrawal, Kampuchea cannot possibly enjoy any tranquility."

"This is why we believe that the current international conference should not only discuss the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, international supervision and other related matters, but also include realistic and earnest discussions on such specific topics as how to ensure peace in Kampuchea, prevent civil war and promote national reconciliation."

The Chinese foreign minister, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a 19-member Chinese Government delegation, said that China deems "highly necessary" for the conference to set up an ad hoc committee to ensure peace in Kampuchea, prevent civil war and promote national reconciliation.

"This is the only way to help achieve a truly comprehensive, just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchea question and ensure the success of the international conference on the political settlement of the Kampuchea question," Qian emphasized.

Referring to the decade-long war between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Chinese foreign minister said that "the question of Kampuchea is the result of the armed aggression against and long-term military occupation of a sovereign country by another country."

"The Kampuchea issue, which has dragged on for over ten years, has brought not only immense sufferings to the Kampuchean people but also untold miseries to the Vietnamese people."

"To end the Vietnamese aggression, restore peace and attain a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchea question is now a strong desire shared by the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Southeast Asian region and the world at large," he added.

Outlining China's position on the issue, Qian said "China supports the proposal advanced by Sihanouk and many countries including the ASEAN countries, namely, nothing less than a comprehensive and durable solution should be sought."

Turning to Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, he stressed that the question is that the troop withdrawal must be genuine.

"Vietnam should withdraw all its armed forces in Kampuchea, including its military advisers, disguised military personnel in the Heng Samrin forces, armed militia among the Vietnamese immigrants and also all its weapons, ammunition and other military materiel."

"None of these should be left behind in Kampuchea in any form, nor should they return to Kampuchea under any pretext or in any fashion," he said.

"China favours the establishment of a truly effective international control mechanism and the presence of an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea

designed to exercise supervision over Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the maintenance of peace in Kampuchea and the conduct of free elections in future," Qian pointed out.

He urged that full play be given to the important role of the United Nations and its secretary general as the international organization is "the most capable, experienced and authoritative in the area of international supervision."

"In view of the actual situation in Kampuchea," he added, "we also support the sending of representatives by the Kampuchean parties to assist the international control mechanism in its supervision and verification."

Reaffirming China's support for the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government in Kampuchea, the Chinese foreign minister said "it is our view that the most practical and effective way to ensure peace in Kampuchea is to form, during the transitional period between the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the start of the general elections, a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk."

"The reality in Kampuchea today is the simultaneous presence of four political parties, each possessing its own armed forces," he said. "This reality must be recognized."

He warned that attempts to bring about the monopoly of powers by any single party or to reject any one party will never succeed and may very likely lead to a dangerous situation.

The Chinese foreign minister pointed out that Prince Sihanouk plays a key role in achieving national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

"At present," he said, "Prince Sihanouk is the only person universally accepted by the international community and capable of rallying various political forces in Kampuchea around him to achieve national reconciliation and lead the Kampuchean people in tiding over the current difficulties and moving towards a future of independence, peace, neutrality and prosperity."

In conclusion, Qian stressed that China "seeks nothing but an early and comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchea question which is just and reasonable."

"Following a comprehensive agreement on the Kampuchean question and the genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal under international supervision, China will cease military assistance to the Kampuchean parties," he declared.

"After the formation of the provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk, China will have dealings only with that government and will respect the results of the future general elections it presides over," he added.

"China is ready to work with other countries in providing an international guarantee for the independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea."

Shevardnadze Speaks at Conference

LD3007171389 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Paris July 30 TASS—"The International Conference on Cambodia can and should become a turning point in the Cambodian settlement," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has stated. Addressing the conference here today, he stressed that its purpose was to settle the conflict that had aggravated for many years the situation in South-East Asia and the whole of the Asia-Pacific region. "The significance of the Paris conference consists in the fact that it reflects the growing understanding by states and governments of the integrated and interdependent nature of the modern world, of the interconnection between all-human and national interests," he said. Shevardnadze expressed appreciation of the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member states whose realism and goodwill had promoted the holding of informal meetings on Cambodia on a regional level. "Those meetings can only be described as the turning of South-East Asian countries towards the quest for mutually acceptable approaches in Cambodian affairs. We hope that consensus documents adopted by participants in the meetings would be widely used in our discussions."

The minister did not rule out a possibility of the process of working out a comprehensive settlement to be complicated and to take much time. He called attention to the aspects of the Cambodian problem which are ripe for solution. "In our opinion, it is external aspects. Their solution without delay will promote progress of the internal Cambodian talks, i.e. it will bring closer a comprehensive settlement of the problem. This refers, in the first place, to the working out of measures capable of ruling out any possibility of a civil war and preventing the restoration of the genocide regime in any form after the withdrawal of foreign troops."

The Soviet foreign minister suggested that efforts should be concentrated on helping the sides to introduce a ceasefire before the end of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers and supported Thailand's appeal to make the reaching of a ceasefire agreement a priority measure.

In the opinion of Shevardnadze, it is extremely important to work out practical measures for stopping outside military assistance to all the warring groups in Cambodia

and to guarantee the status of Cambodia as an independent, neutral and non-aligned country. In this connection he welcomed a statement of the Government of the State of Cambodia on the country's neutrality and described it as "a serious step towards the solution of the problem." He also supported the creation at the conference of an effective international mechanism of verification and control over the withdrawal of foreign troops and the implementation of the Cambodian settlement accords.

Speaking about the experience accumulated in settling regional conflicts, shevardnadze pointed out that the beginning to this process had been set by the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. At the same time, he mentioned the negative aspect of the problem and recalled that the inefficiency of the control mechanism was one of the reasons for the continuation of the Afghan tragedy, "to our common regret, it proved to be incapable of preventing an open and broad interference in the affairs of the sovereign state. It cannot respond even to the openly unceremonious violation of the Geneva accords by the Pakistani military. Monitors and observers do not even protest against obvious facts of interference." Shevardnadze urged participants in the conference to prevent the recurrence in Cambodia of the grim lesson of incapability."

He believes that the Cambodian settlement process could develop more rapidly if the United Nations organization and its secretary general played a proper part in decision-making and the working out of compromises. "The problem of the representation of Cambodia at the U.N. also calls for a new approach," he said.

Shevardnadze pointed to the extremely important role played by the Cambodian parties themselves in working out ways of settling the internal aspects of the problem. "It is they, and they alone, who are masters of their destiny, of their country, and no country should impose on them from the outside its own recommendations, its model of a future state setup. If Khmers themselves jointly determine the balance of interests, it will be, perhaps, the most important step towards the settlement."

In conclusion the Soviet foreign minister urged the Cambodian groups to consistently work for achieving national reconciliation, tolerance, realism and constructive approaches.

Further Remarks Cited

BK3107005189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
31 Jul 89 p 1

[By Anurat Maniphan in Paris]

[Text] The International Conference on Cambodia opened here yesterday with the West urging an early solution to the conflict and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk demanding an end to "all forms of colonialism" in his country.

France, which served as chairman, underlined the concern that Vietnam's pledged withdrawal should proceed without further delay.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said it should be argued that this should make a headway in dealing with what he called a "heavy task" in the few weeks ahead.

British Foreign Secretary John Major said the Cambodian problem had "festered for too long."

He said the "hundreds of thousands of Cambodians who have been forced to flee to Thailand and have sought refuge throughout the free world must be able to return home."

A group of Cambodian exiles gathered outside the conference building as foreign ministers of 18 states and the United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar went into their first session.

"This is the first step. I am moderately optimistic," said Bola Chhet of the Union of Cambodian Students.

The children of Cambodia, in exile as well as in camps along the Thai border, needed a peace settlement more than anyone else, she said.

Sihanouk, the first delegate to speak after addresses from France, co-chairman Indonesia and the UN chief, acknowledged the fear that the Khmer Rouge may return to power.

But he pointed out that he had also lost five children and 14 grandchildren and cited Amnesty International reports as evidence that human rights violations also had been committed by Vietnam and Phnom Penh.

Human rights questions were "extremely important," he said.

But he urged the conference not to lose sight of what he called its "essential objective"—that of obtaining "the departure of Vietnamese colonialism in all its forms."

In the past week, the prince and his CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] partners—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist Son Sann—had stressed in interviews that the fundamental issue of the Cambodian problem was Vietnamese "aggression."

Sihanouk reiterated his stand in detail. Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen was expected to do the same.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who co-chaired the conference, stressed that the Cambodian conflict should be resolved peacefully and not by force of arms.

He acknowledged that divergencies still existed but maintained that a "new phase" presented opportunities as well as challenges.

Dumas made it clear a Vietnamese withdrawal alone could not solve the complex problem.

He recalled the detailed aspects of the problem that needed to be addressed and stressed that the ultimate objective was to give Cambodians the "freedom to choose."

Self-determination was also highlighted by Sihanouk and the British foreign secretary.

Dumas said the ministers would let working committees deliberate issues before reconvening at the end of the month.

He noted that a "final act" which would serve as a treaty of peace and neutrality would then be signed by all concerned.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here yesterday that ASEAN had nominated Alatas to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the grouping's behalf today.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi did not say where the meeting would take place.

He said the ASEAN ministers discussed the Soviet request during a two-hour meeting at the Indonesian Embassy in Paris.

He said the ASEAN ministers could not meet the Soviet foreign minister as a group because of their conflicting schedules.

"Our timetables do not coincide," he said. "Delegates have appointments. I have an appointment with the Chinese foreign minister (Qian Qichen) at 8.00 a.m.," he said.

Asked if ASEAN planned to have bilateral meetings with the Soviet foreign minister, ACM Sitthi said it would depend on the outcome of the Alatas-Shevardnadze meeting.

ACM Sitthi added that he had no plan to meet US Secretary of State James Baker nor was any meeting with Sihanouk envisaged at this point.

In another development, Phnom Penh yesterday announced exit points for the departure of "remaining" Vietnamese troops.

Vice Foreign Minister Sok An, reading from an official communique, said the Vietnamese would leave Cambodia via the village of Phum Nhay in Rattanakiri, Krek

District in Kompong Cham, Bavet District in Svay Rieng, Kao Samnor in Prey Veng-Kandal, Phnom Den in Takeo, the village of Saal in Kampot and by sea via Kompong Som.

The communique said only 26,000 Vietnamese troops remained to be "repatriated between September 21-26."

Most Western estimates put the remaining troops at 50,000.

The communique noted that 24,000 Vietnamese soldiers, described as "volunteer troops", left Cambodia between May and July this year.

Thailand's Sitthi Makes Speech

BK0108014589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
1 Aug 89 p 8

[Report on 31 July speech by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at 31 July session of Paris International Conference on Cambodia "based on a text prepared for delivery and released by the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok"]

[Text] If in the cause of peace, one dares to act constructively in the face of the daunting odds, then in my view, that is an act of courage. For this reason, I want to pay homage to France, in having seized this opportunity to host "the Paris International Conference on Cambodia". In particular, our heartfelt congratulations go to His excellency Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and his able staff at the Quai d'Orsay for the swift and timely arrangement of this conference. Also, on behalf of the Thai delegation, I would like to express our thanks and deep appreciation to the government and the people of France for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality accorded us since our arrival in this City of Light.

This road for all of us to Paris began with the urging of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia in his valiant struggle for the independence of his country. His Royal Highness, therefore, deserves the credit for pioneering this path that may lead to stable peace in Cambodia.

We are also grateful to His Excellency Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia for his invaluable contribution in the organization of this conference.

Thailand approaches this conference with seriousness of purpose and high hopes. Informal regional efforts on the Cambodian problem, though valuable in shedding light on a number of critical issues, have in our view reached the maximum attainable. We have consistently called for an expanded international effort to further cope with this problem in the belief that the solution requires the cooperation of both those who are directly concerned and those who are capable of effecting a necessary settlement. Each of us here present, whether small, medium or great power, has real contributions to make. It has always been my conviction that problems, however difficult and complex

they may be, can be solved if people really wish to resolve them and vice versa. I am thus gratified to see among us the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and the United Nations Secretary General at this conference. Their presence here to me is clear evidence of a strong desire to resolve the Cambodian problem once and for all.

What we seek to achieve at this conference is a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. To aim for anything less, or to settle for a partial solution, would result in a protracted conflict in Cambodia. Such a consequence would not merely prolong the suffering of millions of Cambodians, but would profoundly and adversely affect new security, political and economic priorities that most of us, in taking advantage of the present favourable international environment, have recently restructured.

It would be a delusion to believe that by resorting to subterfuge, one can wash one's hands of and walk away from the Cambodian problem without incurring costs to oneself. For this reason, this conference must not, however tempted, accept only a partial solution. We must remain seized with the problem until we arrive at a comprehensive solution.

There is now broad agreement that a comprehensive political settlement encompasses the following elements:

- A complete withdrawal of foreign forces under an effective international control;
- A national reconciliation process among the Cambodian parties through the formation of a provisional quadripartite government under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership, leading up to:
- The exercise of self-determination by the Cambodian people through internationally supervised, free elections; and
- The establishment of a genuinely sovereign, independent and neutral Cambodia at peace with itself and its neighbours.

As I see it, the conference must address the following issues;

First, the scope of a comprehensive political settlement encompassing all aspects of the Cambodian problem. These aspects are interrelated and interdependent. They, therefore, must be treated in an integral manner. The conference, thus, cannot afford to differentiate between the so-called "internal" and the "external" aspects of the problem.

Second, the question of national reconciliation. Without tackling national reconciliation and the exercise of the right of self-determination, how can we know what kind of a Cambodia will emerge? How then can the participants of this conference be expected to guarantee the status of something they do not know or may not find

acceptable? Hence, the proposed second working commission which is assigned the task of defining the international status of Cambodia to guarantee its independence, sovereignty and neutrality, must be mandated in addition to work towards the formation of a quadripartite provisional government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which would organize free elections under the United Nations' supervision at a proper time.

Third, the International Control Mechanism (ICM). For the ICM that emerges out of this Paris meeting to be effective, there is no substitute for the United Nations. Without the UN, it would be very difficult to mobilize sufficient expertise and necessary funding for the ICM. Only the UN has the experience and authority to successfully execute the mission. The role of ICM should be clearly defined. Its formal relationship with the UN and the host Cambodian government should be clearly specified.

In tackling our work, we must deal with first things first. I advocate that we concentrate first on the work of the first two working commissions. Once sufficient progress has been made, then we can start to come to grips with the questions of the repatriation of refugees and the economic reconstruction of Cambodia. I also wish to stress the importance of respecting the views of all parties in this conference if the results of this conference were to be accepted and implemented by all. I, therefore, endorse the proposal that all substantive decisions be taken on the basis of the rule of unanimity.

The task before us in this conference will not be easy. Already, even before this meeting takes place, many pundits have predicted failure. We must not allow those dire predictions to turn into self-fulfilling prophecies. We must proceed on the conviction that the Cambodian problem is man-made and hence can be solved, if all of us here are jointly determined to overcome.

I wish to pledge Thailand's full cooperation in realizing this conference's objective of achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. I genuinely hope that it will. For at stake in this conference is our vision of turning the battlefields into market places. I believe all of us here share this aspiration because of our common awareness that peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions on the bases of interdependence and positive coexistence among nations will result not only in peace and stability, but also prosperity for all. I would, therefore, urge all of us here to exercise our collective wisdom and to persist in our task until we realize our common vision.

Mitsuzuka Addresses Conference

OW3107094389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT
31 Jul 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, July 31 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Monday proposed the establishment of an international committee for Kampuchea's

reconstruction, which he said would help step up efforts to end the war in the country.

"The committee would be a strong additional incentive for attaining peace at the earliest possible date," he said in a statement read at an international conference on the Kampuchean problem.

The committee is intended to coordinate activities to be implemented by international organizations to help Kampuchea get back on its feet, Mitsuzuka added.

Mitsuzuka is representing Japan at the three-day conference which started here Sunday of foreign ministers and other senior officials from 19 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam, as well as the four warring Kampuchean groups.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar in his personal capacity is also attending the first international meeting on the Kampuchean conflict.

Mitsuzuka said the international committee for Kampuchea should be set up under the auspices of the United Nations.

Japan has already expressed its readiness to give financial and personnel assistance to an international control mechanism to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and keep peace in the country after the pullout.

Vietnam has said all its remaining soldiers will be out of Kampuchea by September 26, ending its military presence there since early 1979.

In a fresh gesture of Japan's support of Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mitsuzuka specifically referred to efforts being made by the exiled former head of state to end the war and establish a new, independent Kampuchea.

Japan, the United States and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations say Sihanouk should lead a new government to be created after general elections in Kampuchea.

Aware that an overall settlement is not easy to achieve, Mitsuzuka said, however, "There still remain many obstacles to be overcome in the search for peace for Kampuchea."

Japan favors a comprehensive political solution to the conflict, Mitsuzuka added.

He then urged the participants in the international conference to give "a clear commitment" to continue negotiations until a comprehensive settlement has been attained.

Diplomatic sources here said, however, an overall settlement of the problem is next to impossible at least during the current international conference.

They said three to four working committees will be set up to continue consultations until late August to make recommendations for a follow-up international conference.

The peace talks are being hosted jointly by France and Indonesia.

Conference Adjourns

LD3107214989 Paris Domestic Service in French
2100 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Things are getting bogged down at Avenue Kleber. Roland Dumas' spokesman finally announced this evening that the International Conference on Cambodia, which had been interrupted, would resume at 1000 tomorrow. The session was interrupted before the foreign ministers could agree on an important document to serve as a basis for the commissions work. The deadlock, mainly due to the opposition of the Khmer Rouge, revolves around the setting up of a commission charged with national reconciliation in Cambodia, the powers of the co-chairmen of the three commissions as well as the sending of a mission.

Khmer Rouge Reportedly Block Agreement

AU3107204689 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—An international conference on Cambodia adjourned for the night late Monday after almost five hours of closed-door talks without reaching agreement on how its work should be organized, a French spokesman said.

The Khmer Rouge were blocking agreement on several points, sources close to the talks said.

The leaders of the three resistance factions—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian premier Son Sann—were due to have dinner with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen after the session ended.

Prince Sihanouk told journalists that afterwards Mr. Qian and Mr. Khieu Samphan would hold talks, and that the final position taken by the Khmer Rouge when the conference resumed Tuesday would depend on what China said to Mr. Khieu Samphan at that meeting.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge were blocking agreement on three main points: the chairmanship of three committees dealing with various aspects of the Cambodian problem, whether there should be a committee to deal with the internal Cambodian problem, and the proposal to send a U.N. exploratory mission to Cambodia immediately, sources close to the talks said.

The latter would gather information to enable a swift implementation of any agreement for a U.N. international control mission to monitor an eventual agreement.

The co-presidents of the conference, France and Indonesia, had had informal talks during a suspension of the session shortly before it closed for the night which gave rise to hope that agreement could be reached Tuesday morning, a French spokesman said.

The opening session of the conference, which began Sunday, is due to end midday Tuesday, after which the committees are scheduled to begin their work.

Foreign ministers attending the conference are expected to meet again at the end of August.

Delegates Begin Drafting 'Document'

AU3107185889 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—Delegates to the International Conference on Cambodia began drafting a final document on Monday, conference sources said.

The delegates went into closed session early evening and were still conferring more than three hours later.

French sources said the discussion was "very intense, but well advanced".

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and British Foreign Secretary John Major left Paris earlier in the day.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, one of two co-chairman, and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen remained.

Conference sources said the final drafting session was considering proposals to set up three commissions:

- One to establish an international control mechanism to monitor the withdrawal of the 26,000 troops which Vietnam claims to have still in Cambodia;
- A second to provide guarantees that foreign countries would cease military aid to the four combatant groups and respect Cambodia's independence;
- And a third dealing with post-war reconstruction and refugees.

Sources said there had been discussion on setting up a fourth commission—despite initial opposition from Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh—to encourage the combatants to make progress towards an internal political settlement.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the conference on Monday that Cambodia's internal problems should be left to the Cambodians and that Vietnam would block any move by the conference to impose a government on Cambodia.

Vietnam Rejects 'Imposed' Government

AU3107123589 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—Vietnam said Monday that it will block any attempt by an international conference here to impose a government on Cambodia after Hanoi's troops withdraw in September.

Addressing delegates from 18 countries on the second day of the conference, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach described the Khmer Rouge regime which Vietnam ousted in January 1979 as "the most barbarous in human history".

The regime, he said, "must be eradicated definitively in the same way as were the fascist regimes in Germany and Italy and the militarist regime in Japan after the end of World War Two."

He urged the conference to deny the Khmer Rouge "any legal status and particularly any veto whatsoever" in Cambodia.

Earlier Monday, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen called for a provisional quadripartite government under Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Sihanouk heads a three-part resistance coalition including the Khmer Rouge, which are armed and supported by China.

Mr. Qian said that "the simultaneous presence of four political parties," was "the reality in Cambodia today" and that to ignore it would lead to "a dangerous situation."

But he did not mention the Khmer Rouge by name and he avoided attacking the Vietnamese.

In his speech, Mr. Thach praised Indonesia for hosting informal talks last year and this between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The Jakarta talks had "broken the deadlock and ... laid the ground for a comprehensive solution," he said.

In contrast, Mr. Thach said, "certain forces at the United Nations have sought to impose a solution supporting one side at the expense of the other"—a reference to the fact that the resistance has Cambodia's U.N. General Assembly seat.

But, he said: "Vietnam will welcome a role by the United Nations when the latter stops supporting one side while opposing the other."

Mitsuzuka Meets With SRV Foreign Minister

OW3107010589 Tokyo KYODO in English 2309 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 30 KYODO—Japan will extend economic aid to Vietnam but only after peace has come back to Kampuchea, Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said in a meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach here Sunday.

Mitsuzuka also invited Co Thach to visit Tokyo, a visit which would be his first since 1984, according to Japanese sources. The Mitsuzuka-Co Thach talks were the first foreign ministerial meeting in 5 years between the 2 countries.

The sources said Co Thach accepted the invitation, saying he hopes he can go to Tokyo at an early date.

During the 30-minute meeting, both Mitsuzuka and Co Thach said they are not content with the present relations between the 2 countries.

Japan has suspended economic assistance to Vietnam in retaliation for its military occupation of Kampuchea since early 1979.

"I'm convinced that Vietnam will prosper after peace has been restored in Kampuchea," Mitsuzuka was quoted as saying in the meeting.

"Then, we will be happy to make efforts to cooperate with Vietnam," he added.

Mitsuzuka expressed appreciation of Vietnam's policy of withdrawing all of its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September, and said he hopes this will lead to an overall political solution to the Kampuchean problem, now in its 11th year.

He also emphasized the need of setting up a UN-supported international body to monitor Vietnam's pull-out, a suggestion Hanoi has rejected so far.

Co Thach did not refer to the Kampuchean problem in the meeting, according to the sources.

The two foreign ministers are visiting here to attend an international conference on the Kampuchean conflict, which opened Sunday, with the participation of foreign ministers and senior officials from 19 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Japan, and India.

Nguyen Co Thach's Activities in Paris Reported
BK3107023089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 July, at the international conference center on Kleber Boulevard in Paris, France, the International Conference on Cambodia [ICC] opened with the representatives of 19 countries, including Cambodia and UN General Secretary Perez de Cuellar.

Cambodia has two delegations with four seats at the conference. At 1515 sharp, French Foreign Minister Dumas delivered an opening speech. Then the Indonesian foreign minister and ICC co-chairman, Ali Alatas, and UN General Secretary Perez de Cuellar delivered speeches.

The speeches stressed the urgency and feasibility of seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, and called on the Cambodian factions to strive to solve their internal problems so as to achieve national reconciliation and bring about independence and peace for the country.

On the morning of 29 July, the Vietnamese delegation to the ICC led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, arrived in Paris. On the same day, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach attended a meeting to exchange views among the four delegations of Cambodia, Laos, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam.

Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and head delegate of the State of Cambodia; Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and head delegate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister and head delegate; and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach assessed the situation and discussed measures to contribute to the success of the conference.

On the afternoon of 29 July, French Foreign Minister Dumas received Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two ministers exchanged views on the problems and guidelines of the conference. They both shared a desire that this historic international conference would conclude successfully.

Meets Foreign Diplomats

BK3107152089 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 31—Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister and head of Vietnam's delegation to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia received Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka at the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris yesterday.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the conference and the relations between the two countries.

Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka conveyed to Minister Nguyen Co Thach an invitation to visit Japan from the Japanese Government. The latter accepted the invitation. The visit will be arranged through the diplomatic channel.

The same day Minister Nguyen Co Thach received Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh.

UN Secretary General Meets Mitsuzuka

OW3007141189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT
30 Jul 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, July 30 KYODO—U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said here Sunday he expects the United Nations to play a role in a proposed international watchdog body to monitor Vietnam's troop pullout from Kampuchea.

There is a general trend in favor of U.N. involvement in an international control mechanism (ICM) though some countries are opposed to it, De Cuellar said in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh reject the suggestion of a U.N. presence in the ICM on grounds that the international organization does not recognize the pro-Vietnam administration of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

De Cuellar said the establishment of an effective ICM will determine whether a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean conflict can be achieved.

He is visiting here to attend an international conference on Kampuchea, which will run from Sunday through Tuesday with the participation of foreign ministers and senior officials from 19 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the ASEAN countries, Japan and India.

Referring to his separate talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, De Cuellar said the two expressed strong hopes for a positive U.N. role in the ICM, which will also be in charge of ensuring peace after Vietnam's withdrawal by the end of September.

Diplomatic sources here said De Cuellar expects to see some positive results coming from the international conference with regard to the ICM.

"De Cuellar is convinced that only the United Nations can do this kind of job both financially and materially," one of the sources said.

Paris Conference Viewed as 'Turning Point'

*BK3007134689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an article calling the Paris international conference a turning point in the process of peace in Cambodia. The article says:

In recent days, worldwide public opinion has closely followed the developments surrounding the international conference on Cambodia to be opened in Paris in late July.

Public opinion expects that this conference will be able to solve the international aspect of the Cambodian issue, with firm international guarantees to avert a possible

civil war in Cambodia, prevent the Pol Potist executioners from committing new genocidal crimes, and create favorable conditions for Cambodia to become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country.

The Cambodian Government has done its best and has clearly demonstrated its goodwill to contribute to the success of the Paris international conference. The adoption of the statement on Cambodia's permanent neutrality by the Cambodian National Assembly, the modification of Cambodia's constitution and national flag, and the affirmation of the fundamental principles of the State of Cambodia manifest the Cambodian people's aspirations to work for a free life and a prosperous country.

It is regrettable, however, that the Cambodian resistance factions and their supporters still seek to successively create more obstacles on the road toward a solution.

Japan

Prime Minister Uno Officially Resigns

OW0108061389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno officially announced his resignation, highlighting maneuvers within his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in search for his successor.

Uno, who took office only 2 months ago succeeding the scandal-tainted Noboru Takeshita, announced his resignation in a general conference of LDP members of both houses of the Diet held at party headquarters.

The 67-year-old Uno, himself allegedly involved in a sex scandal with a geisha, is stepping down to take responsibility for the LDP's defeat in the July 23 House of Councillors election at the hands of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by a female leader.

Apologizes for Election Loss

OW0108075289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday apologized for his party's landslide loss in the July 23 House of Councillors election and officially tendered his resignation.

"The results of the House of Councillors election is highly regrettable. Full responsibility rests with me and I want to make my responsibility clear by resigning," Uno said.

Uno, 67, who took office only two months ago, succeeding scandal-tainted Noboru Takeshita, was speaking to a general meeting of LDP members of both houses held at party headquarters.

The prime minister said he will try to reconstruct the scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) so that a new LDP can regain public trust.

Uno's resignation announcement highlighted the maneuvering now underway within the conservative party as it searches for his replacement as LDP president.

Uno was to remain in office until the end of October when his predecessor's two-year term expires. The new LDP president and therefore prime minister will be in office until that date.

Kaifu Said To Turn Down Chance at Premiership

OW0108042189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu, regarded as a strong candidate to succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, has refused to run in the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential election, LDP sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Kaifu, 58, will instead support the candidacy of his faction's boss, former State Minister Toshio Komoto, 78.

Kaifu emerged as a strong contender for the post of LDP president Monday when support for him increased, especially among younger members of the largest LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The Takeshita faction earlier decided not to field a candidate in the presidential election to be held next Tuesday as it is held responsible for the LDP's defeat in the July 23 House of Councillors election.

The Takeshita faction was instrumental in installing Uno to succeed Takeshita. The prime minister announced the day after the upper house election that he is stepping down to take responsibility for the party's defeat at the polls.

According to LDP sources, Komoto, whose 30-member faction is the fifth-largest LDP intraparty power group, himself wants to run in the election.

Komoto, who has held the posts and telecommunications and international trade and industry portfolios in previous cabinets, ran in the 1982 LDP presidential election but lost to Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The LDP will hold a caucus of its members of both houses of the Diet at party headquarters Tuesday afternoon where Uno will officially announce his resignation.

The LDP's Presidential Election Management Committee will also officially announce that candidacies will be accepted from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday and the election will be held next Tuesday.

Denies Reports

OW0108105689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday denied press reports that he has refused to run in the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential election next week, sources in his faction said.

The sources thus indicated that Kaifu, 58, is poised to run in the race to choose the successor to LDP President and Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Kaifu was earlier reported to have expressed his intention to support the candidacy of his faction's boss, former State Minister Toshio Komoto, 78.

The Komoto faction has 30 members in both houses of the Diet, making it the fifth-largest intraparty group. [passage omitted]

LDP sources said support for Kaifu to take over the post of LDP president is increasing among members of two major LDP factions—the 105-member group led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and the 80-member bloc headed by former LDP Secretary General and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Kaifu has emerged as a strong candidate to succeed Uno, as the Takeshita faction has decided not to field a candidate in the election.

The faction, which was a prime mover in installing Uno to power, is also held responsible for the upper house election defeat, faction executives said. Calls are mounting within the ruling party in favor of a younger man to be Japan's premier.

LDP sources said Abe phoned Komoto on Tuesday and told him that young LDP members want their representative for the post, implicitly urging him not to run in the election.

Before phoning Komoto, Abe conferred with former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, a top Takeshita faction leader who is regarded as a "kingmaker" within the party, they said.

The sources said Komoto, virtual owner of the bankrupt Sanko Steamship Co., made no comment on Abe's suggestion.

Komoto will meet each faction member Wednesday to exchange information about intraparty maneuvering in search of Uno's replacement as LDP president, the sources said.

The sources said if Komoto should run in the election, former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, 77, will enter the race.

Sakurauchi is leader of the 75-member faction once led by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

There are also intraparty moves in support of former Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara, a 56-year-old novelist-turned-politician.

Uno, 67, was to have remained in office until the end of October when his predecessor's two-year term expires. The new LDP president, who becomes prime minister by virtue of the party's majority in the lower house, will be in office until that date.

JSP Resolved To Topple LDP Government

OW3107121989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leader Takako Doi expressed her resolve Monday to form a coalition government after toppling the government of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Doi told a gathering of female Diet members of the major opposition party that the JSP will fight the next general election committed to ending the ruling party's majority in the House of Representatives.

"If the LDP loses 40 or so seats in the next House of Representatives election, the LDP will have lost its majority in both houses and the LDP would not be able to maintain power without forming a coalition," she said.

The LDP lost its majority in the House of Councillors in the July 23 election in which the JSP emerged as the big winner.

The Recruit stock-for-favors scandal, the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax imposed in April, farm import decontrol policies and Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's alleged extramarital affair with a geisha were cited as major reasons for the LDP's election defeat.

In the more powerful 512-member lower house, the LDP holds 295 seats and the JSP only 85.

But a KYODO NEWS SERVICE projection released last week showed that the LDP will likely suffer a heavy loss in the next general election expected later this year, while the JSP will more than double its seats in the lower house.

The projection forecast the LDP would win only 220 seats to lose its majority in the lower chamber as the JSP captured 217 seats.

The JSP agreed in April to form a coalition government with three other opposition Parties—Komeito, The Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party.

Political sources said, however, there exist differences in policies among the four opposition parties, posing an obstacle to their forming a workable coalition government.

Doi said Monday that compromises are required for working out concrete policies for the proposed coalition government, indicating the JSP is ready to be flexible in negotiating such an accord.

She said if the JSP won the next general election, it must assume a firm status, take responsibility in Japanese politics, and possibly assume power.

Doi said her party will increase the number of female candidates in the general election.

According to JSP sources, the party has already decided on 130 candidates for the election but there are only two female candidates, including herself.

The sources said the party will eventually field about 200 candidates for the election.

Councillor Proposes Nuclear Principles as Law
OW3107174989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—A proposal to put Japan's three nonnuclear principles into law is ready to be submitted to the Diet, an opposition parliamentarian said on the opening day Monday of an annual international conference hosted by the anti-nuclear group Gensuikin.

Hideo Den, recently reelected to the upper house, said at the opening session of the Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin) that his Diet study group had finalized a proposal to enact into law the principles which would be outlined formally that night.

Japan's three nonnuclear principles forbid the production, possession or introduction of nuclear arms into the country.

Gensuikin holds its annual international conference to coincide with the anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, respectively, in 1945. This year's conference will shift to Hiroshima on Thursday, and then on to Nagasaki.

The U.S. Government refuses to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its vessels using military facilities in Japan, prompting accusations that the "introduction" principle has been regularly violated.

Den attacked the official Japanese position which reasons that since the U.S. has not given the "prior notice" required under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the principles have been observed. Such notice, Den said, would violate the U.S. policy to neither confirm nor deny such arms.

The legislator said he visited with officials in New Zealand and the South Pacific region, which have both enacted nuclear-free zones, as well as opposition members in the Philippines, who Den says gave him the basis of the present proposal.

The upper house legislator also suggested that peace activists' efforts center on driving U.S. and Soviet military bases from foreign soil by 1995.

Economic Planning Chief Meets U.S. Congressman
OW0108013789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Washington, July 31 KYODO—A member of the U.S. Congress on Monday urged Japan to step up its market-opening to dispel widely held perceptions here that Japan is an unfair trader.

Rep. Bill Frenzel, a Minnesota Republican, made the call in a meeting with Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, the first Japanese minister to visit here since the defeat of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the House of Councillors elections.

Ochi assured Frenzel that the LDP will remain a "dominant" power in Japanese politics despite the July 23 electoral defeat, a Japanese official said.

The official quoted Frenzel as saying that Japan's market-opening measures, if implemented, would reduce the Japan-U.S. trade imbalance of over 50 billion dollars a year by only a quarter (25 percent).

Frenzel also acknowledged that the U.S. has a lot to do to whittle down its trade deficit with Japan, including a reduction of its budget deficit, according to the Japanese official who attended the meeting.

Ochi arrived in Washington on Sunday for talks with U.S. officials, including his counterpart Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, on economic policies of both countries and structural impediments to trade.

A member of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, Frenzel said, however, that additional market-opening steps by Japan are necessary if Japan is to remove its image in the U.S. as an unfair trader.

Ochi also met separately with Bruce MacLaury, head of the Brookings Institution, and Vice President Dan Quayle.

MacLaury, a former deputy undersecretary of the U.S. treasury, told Ochi that a majority of American economic analysts are predicting a "soft landing," or gradual slowdown, in the U.S. economy.

Quayle told Ochi he hopes to discuss trade and other bilateral issues with Japanese leaders during his trip to Tokyo this fall, the Japanese official told reporters.

In addition to Boskin, Ochi is scheduled to meet senators Bob Packwood of Oregon, Max Baucus of Montana, and John Danforth of Missouri on Tuesday.

The Ochi-Brady meeting is scheduled for Wednesday morning.

USSR Adheres to Soviet Offshore Salmon Fishing Ban
*OW 2807143289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT
28 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Japan on Friday failed to dissuade the Soviet Union from pressing its demand for a complete ban on Japanese offshore salmon fishing at a meeting here of the two countries' fisheries ministers.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Hisao Horinouchi told Soviet Fisheries Minister Nikolay Z. Kotlyar that the proposed 1992 ban on Japanese salmon fishing outside the Soviet 200-mile economic zone would hurt the Japanese fishing industry and trigger serious unemployment, government sources said.

He said salmon fishing in northern waters has been based on reasonable arrangements between the two countries over the years.

However, Kotlyar said offshore fishing is harmful to salmon resources that spawn in Soviet rivers. This damage cannot be offset by "fisheries cooperation fees" annually paid by Japan in return for Soviet consent to offshore fishing, he was quoted as saying.

The Soviet official also said his country has offered to give Japan until 1992 to adjust to the proposed ban, the sources said.

But he said the Soviet Union will explore ways to improve and expand Japan-Soviet fishing joint ventures within the 200-mile zone, which have been started to compensate for a cut in Japanese offshore salmon catch.

Horinouchi welcomed this, noting dissatisfaction among Japanese concerned they might be forced to accept disadvantageous conditions in the joint ventures, the sources said.

The Tokyo talks have made it clear that Japan will have to shift fishing emphasis to the inside of the 200-mile zone.

During the talks, Japanese rejected a Soviet demand for relaxation of conditions for Soviet fishing in Japan's 200-mile waters.

Kotlyar was to leave for home Saturday.

ROK Asked To End Questioning of Clergyman
*OW 0108114189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Japan has called on South Korea to amicably resolve a case in which a Japanese clergyman in Seoul is being investigated for possibly assisting the unauthorized visit to North Korea by a South Korean student, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"We are very worried and are keeping in touch with (South Korean authorities)," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with reporters.

Satoru Goda, 57, a Methodist minister from Osaka, is being questioned by the Agency for National Security Planning in connection with the South Korean female dissident student's unauthorized visit to North Korea.

Goda underwent questioning for the fifth consecutive day on Tuesday, according to Japanese embassy officials in Seoul.

"The Japanese Foreign Ministry, from a standpoint of safeguarding Japanese nationals, has repeatedly conveyed to South Korea that it wishes to see a quiet settlement to this as soon as possible," Watanabe said.

"But this is a problem involving the application of their laws and regulations," the spokesman said.

He added that Japan does not want to risk being misconstrued as interfering in South Korea's internal affairs by speculating as to what will happen to Goda.

South Korea law stipulates that authorities can hold criminal suspects for up to 48 hours for questioning, but Goda has since submitted to questioning voluntarily, Watanabe said.

He said that when Goda met with embassy personnel after being released from two days confinement, he asked that his family members be told not to worry about him.

Goda said that the South Korean investigation may take some time considering the differences between the two countries' ways of thinking, according to Watanabe.

The spokesman said that Goda was questioned for the first two days at the Security Bureau's headquarters and has since undergone questioning at "a place similar to a hotel."

The student, Yim Su-Kyong, 20, is currently conducting a hunger strike on the North Korean side of the border, along with a Roman Catholic priest, to press her demand for permission to cross back into South Korea.

South Korean authorities are thought to be questioning the Japanese clergyman on Im's activities in Japan, where she stayed for six days before heading for North Korea via Europe to attend the July 1-8 World Festival of Youth and Students, in defiance of a South Korean Government ban.

'Arafat Reportedly To Postpone Visit

OW0108123189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will postpone his visit to Japan that was scheduled for later this month, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the government and the PLO had been unable to agree on an itinerary convenient for both sides.

They said the ministry was hoping to rearrange 'Arafat's visit later.

'Arafat made an unofficial visit to Japan in 1981.

North Korea

Alleged U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' Protested

SK3107152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1512 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing vicious provocative aerial espionage on the front and the depth of the northern half of Korea these days while frantically staging a joint airforce exercise with their aggression forces occupying South Korea by bringing several dozen fighter planes from their bases in Japan and the Philippines, according to military sources.

At around 06:59 on July 31, they committed aerial espionage on the depth of the northern half of Korea by letting the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly from the sky above the sea west of the Sosan Peninsula to the air above the East Sea along the Military Demarcation Line.

Such aerial espionage numbered 24 cases in July.

In the same period, they brought the Okinawa-based early warning plane "E-3A" into South Korea on six occasions to carry out provocative aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea. And they let various types of reconnaissance planes based in South Korea carry out aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea three or four times every day along the Military Demarcation Line in a premeditated way. The aerial espionage by the "RV-1," "RC-12" and "RF-4C" ran into more than 190 cases in July.

This fully shows that the U.S. imperialists continue running wild in new war provocation moves against the northern half of Korea, not wanting detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, but only seeking confrontation and war.

North Red Cross To Send Letter to South

SK0108091789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Telephone message from Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to the president of the ROK Red Cross on 1 August]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross:

I will send two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1600 [0700 GMT] on Wednesday, 2 August 1989, to deliver a letter addressed to you.

I hope that your side will take measures corresponding to this.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society

[Dated] 1 August 1989

More on Yim Su-kyong's Border Crossing Attempts

Yim Reportedly Lapses Into Coma

SK3107162289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1609 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Coed Yim Su-kyong fell into a state of stupor around 9 this evening and is now under an intensive medical care as she entered into the fifth day of hunger strike in protest against the United States and the South Korean fascist clique's refusal to meet her legitimate request to go back home through Panmunjom after participating in the Pyongyang festival carrying the ardent desire of the one million fellow students of South Korea.

According to Doctor Sin Pyong-taek, the pulse of Yim Su-kyong is 104 and blood pressure 80-60.

This shows that general function of her organic body through the blood vessel system of her heart is seriously disturbed.

Seeing coed Yim Su-kyong in a coma, the hunger strikers, those on the scene and reporters expressed bitter anger and resentment on the inhumane, criminal act of the United States and the South Korean fascist authorities.

The criminal move of the South Korean fascist clique to incriminate the patriotic Pyongyang visit of coed Yim Su-kyong and dampen her ardent hope to go back to her native land, treading her own land exposes before the

world that they are a band of traitors who think nothing of the country and the nation and have not an iota of stake in reunification but are keen on prolonging their dirty remaining days in reward for stepping up anti-communist confrontation and splittist moves in subservience to the U.S. imperialists, their master.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must accept the just demand of delegate Yim Su-kyong before it is too late and take a proper step to ensure that their attitude may not entail grave consequences.

U.S. Remarks on Yim Denounced

SK0108060789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0525 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] *Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)*—The U.S. State Department took issue with us over the question of the return of coed Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom and the international peace rally held there, crying that they "created tensions" and they are "a political incident" and "violation of the truce agreement" while the South Korean puppets charged us with turning Panmunjom into "a place for political propaganda" and "putting Yim Su-kyong on the political altar." This is a rigmarole of the very one who feels guilty in complicating the situation by blocking the passage through Panmunjom of a patriotic student, charges NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

Whatever false propaganda they may conduct to shift the blame on to others after aggravating tensions in Panmunjom and wantonly violating the armistice agreement, no one would lend an ear to it.

Had the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets permitted the passage of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom and guaranteed her personal safety, and had not blocked the way of the international peace marchers who wanted to go down to Mt. Halla, there would not have been a reason for Yim Su-kyong and foreigners to stage a hunger strike or denounce them. The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group should stop talking nonsense and lift the checkbar to Yim Su-kyong at Panmunjom and guarantee her personal safety.

Otherwise, they will face bitterer curses and denunciation of the people at home and abroad.

U.S. 'Priest' Urges Quick Passage

SK0108121189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1630 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] *Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)*—The hunger strikers urged once again at the Panmun Pavilion the United States and the South Korean authorities to allow delegate Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon to go back to South Korea through Panmunjom safely.

From the balcony of the Panmun Pavilion they looked long in the direction of the South side area in the hope that the parents of Yim and fellow students of "Chon-daehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] might come to meet her.

U.S. chief priest Bill Odanel [name as received] told the American soldiers who were looking out from behind the guard post that he is a priest from the United States. He earnestly called for allowing Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon of South Korea to pass through Panmunjom quickly.

Priest Mun said more than 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in the South due to the division are plunging us into the crucible of terror, and the world is in a terror of war.

If you want peace in this land, you allow us to cross the line of division so that our march may continue down to Mt. Halla and dear Su-kyong return to her beloved parents and friends, he urged.

At this moment Su-kyong cannot come out here, for she is now in a state of stupor, he said, and declared: We will cross it even if we die.

South, U.S. Urged To Allow Passage

SK3107155089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1526 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] *Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)*—Student Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korea's Chon-daehyop, has entered the fifth day of fasting at the Tongil Pavilion in protest against the outrages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in blocking her return home through Panmunjom. The health conditions of Yim and those who joined her in the hunger strike have deteriorated hourly to arouse deep apprehension of the people.

The entire fellow countrymen strongly urge the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to open the South gate of Panmunjom.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are zealously slandering delegate Yim and the DPRK like a thief crying "stop thief", lending a deaf ear to her urge and not responding to the demand of the fellow countrymen to open the door.

Worse still, there is no reply from the South Korean Red Cross which is accustomed to chanting "philanthropy" and "humanitarianism".

The entire Koreans and the world conscience are indignant at the behaviour of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and vehemently denounce them with the strongest hatred and curses.

The way home opted by coed Yim Su-kyong cannot be blocked by anyone because it is the way in her own country and land, and to return this way is a question of her national right anyhow.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, wantonly violating the armistice agreement, introduced even heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone, Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, to block the road ahead of the young coed.

It is very just that coed Yim Su-kyong is struggling against the outrages of the enemies, risking her life, and it is so just that the entire fellow countrymen and world conscience extend warm sympathy and encouragement to her.

As Yim Su-kyong declared at a press conference held at the fasting place, her will to work for reunification has become all the more unshakable as a faith in the heat of the struggle. This faith has become tens of thousands of seeds of fire to more fiercely kindle the flame of reunification in the hearts of the one million fellow students under "Chondaehyop".

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges do not want to face stronger denunciation by public opinion, they must give up nonsense, not block the return home of coed Yim Su-kyong any longer but guarantee the safety of her life.

ILCRPK Demands Yim's Passage

SK0108060589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0521 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea [ILCRPK] issued a statement on July 28 in support of the legitimate intention of coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of South Korea's "Chondaehyop," to go back through Panmunjom.

Expressing full support and firm solidarity for her righteous and daring action the statement says:

The act of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward Yim Su-kyong can be justified on no account.

It proves once again that their much-touted talk about "dialogue" and "detente" is a lie and, as had been made clear by their arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan after he visited Pyongyang out of a single desire for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification of the country, No Tae-u's "July 7 Declaration" is a lie.

Considering that this behaviour of the United States and the South Korean authorities is a violation of the world declaration of human rights and the international convention, the ILCRPK resolutely denounces it.

The ILCRPK calls upon the organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries and all the international organizations to take urgent measure including pressures on the United States and the South Korean authorities so that coed Yim Su-kyong may return to South Korea safely and her safety and freedom of activity be guaranteed.

Foreign Media Denounce Blocking

SK3107151489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1458 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Papers of different countries denounced the South Korean puppet clique for blocking the passage of coed Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom.

The GDR paper JUNGE WELT in its article July 25 says the plan of Yim Su-kyong who came to Pyongyang to go back to Seoul across the Military Demarcation Line, braving repression and threat, clearly shows what idea she adheres to.

That idea is the reunification of the country, stresses the paper, adding: For this noble aim did she enjoy enthusiastic welcome from world youth and students in Pyongyang.

The Malaysian paper NEW STRAITS TIMES in an article July 25 said the South Korean authorities entreated the U.S. command in South Korea to block her passage through Panmunjom.

The U.S. paper WORKERS WORLD July 27 said it was anything but a smooth path for coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "Chondaehyop," to go home through Panmunjom. This is because the Military Demarcation Line is dividing the country, it noted.

The participation of Yim Su-kyong in the Pyongyang festival indicates that the Korean people are opposed to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and the division of the country resulting from it, said the paper.

The South Korean authorities, it continued, regard the persons who visited Pyongyang as "dangerous elements" today, because they witnessed the socialist development in the North where there are no rich and poor people, no homeless people and no beggars and the workers, peasants and intellectuals cooperate with each other for the building of socialism.

More on Worldwide Support for Hunger Strikers

Foreigners, Koreans Console Strikers

SK3107154689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1518 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Foreigners staying here and Koreans at home and abroad consoled today Yim Su-kyong delegate of South Korean "Chondaehyop", and other hunger strikers who are fasting for five consecutive days in protest against the inhumanitarian behaviour of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Many foreign friends from Cuba, Bulgaria, India, Togo, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Chad and other countries, some 70 teachers and students of the Osaka Korean high school under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), youth and students and working people in Kaesong visited the hunger strikers.

They demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities open the road of Panmunjom unconditionally so that the international peace marchers including delegate Yim Su-kyong may continue marching toward the South without fail and Yim Su-kyong may return home safely. Djedrey, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally, said that the struggle of the hunger strikers to pass through Panmunjom is evoking widespread repercussions internationally, for it is the most just struggle.

Pedro Arieta, a department director of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Culture and Recreation, said:

Your struggle for the reunification of Korea is enjoying positive support and solidarity of the world people. The just struggle of the Korean people is immediately a struggle of the Cuban people.

Prof. and Dr. Nezalko Belev of Sofia University of Bulgaria said the Korean problem should be settled peacefully by means of dialogue. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea, he noted.

Shedding tears with emotion at the sight of delegate Yim Su-kyong and other hunger strikers who became emaciated, students of Chongnyon read letters and poems reflecting their ardent sentiments.

It is true that it is too much for me, but I feel refreshed to meet with you students of Chongnyon, Yim Su-kyong said, and asked: Back in Japan, please boast yourself of our homeland, remembering the homeland which will become one.

Youth and students and working people in Kaesong inspired the hunger strikers with a large number of comforts and letters to them.

Damu Smith, senior representative of the joint delegation to the international peace march, stressed that, back in the United States, he will work to put pressure on the U.S. Administration to withdraw its military bases, nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea.

He contended that the United States must have dialogue and negotiation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, terminate the state of war on the Korean peninsula and sign a peace agreement with the DPRK.

Japanese-Korean Students' Support
SK2907111489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 29 (KCNA)—Over 100 students of the graduating classes of the political economy, history and geography and industrial administration faculties and teachers of Choson University who came here as members of a home-visiting group of students under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) visited the Tongil Pavilion today to express sympathy with delegate Yim Su-kyong, anti-war, anti-nuke, peace champions from different countries, Koreans overseas and youth and students in the northern half of Korea who are now fasting.

They felt outpouring emotions at the sight of the hunger strikers who were fasting with an indomitable will while singing and shouting slogans, regardless of their health conditions which are getting from bad to worse hourly, and the hunger strikers welcomed and met the visitors with warm hearts.

Speaking first on the occasion, Kang Min-u, a student of the history and geography faculty, extended militant salute to delegate Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon who, conscious of their heavy mission before the nation, times and history, are fasting at the risk of their lives in order to go through Panmunjom.

Saying the world's attention is now focused on Panmunjom, he pointed out that the struggle of delegate Yim is enjoying the support of the world's progressive people and the entire Korean people and the heartfelt support of the entire students of Choson University.

The students of Choson University have got infinite strength from the struggle of delegate Yim Su-kyong, he said, adding: We resolve ourselves to staunchly fight till the day of national reunification.

Cho Chang-kak, a student of the Industrial Administration Faculty, noted that the foreigners must have got a good understanding of why the Korean nation remain separated in one territory. They must not close their eyes on this reality in which separated people in the south live in a powder keg of some 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, he said.

He called upon the anti-war, anti-nuke, peace champions there to make efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Students of Choson University shouted slogans "Let us achieve national reunification without fail by the united efforts of the people of the whole world," "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once" and "National reunification".

Shoulder to shoulder with delegate Yim Su-kyong and other hunger strikers they sang songs "Korea Is One" and "Our Desire Is Reunification."

South Korean priest Mun Kyu-hyon said that he came to Panmunjom to go together with Yim Su-kyong and that they were not alone.

Damu Smith, former director of the Washington office on Africa and senior member of the joint delegation to the international peace march, said that delegates from the world who are on a hunger strike there for delegate Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon have realized well how ardently the Korean people desire for national reunification. The Korean people also must have known that they are not alone and have many friends in the world, he said.

The students handed to Yim Su-kyong a letter of encouragement and comforts.

The students of the political economy faculty left to the hunger strikers words of encouragement "Let us vigorously struggle for the day when 70 million fellow countrymen live together."

Japanese Figures Express Support

SK3107072989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0619 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Michiko Yoshita, organisational representative, and Nobuyuki Ataki, member of the Secretariat, of the Kyoto Liaison Society of Japan for checking "Tomahawk", who had visited Panmunjom, went to the Tongil Pavilion on July 30 to express support and solidarity for "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] delegate Yim Su-kyong and hunger strikers.

Michiko Yoshita met with Yim.

Noting that Japan was also one of the nations which brought about the division of Korea, Michiko Yoshita said: Korea's reunification is a precondition for putting an end to Japan's history of aggression.

I feel in my heart that I am joining Yim, priest Mun Kyu-hyon and other persons who are on a hunger strike, she said, and stressed:

Back to Japan, I will launch a powerful movement to express support and solidarity for the hunger strike.

Nobuyuki Ataki said:

I will also take part in the struggle to put a period to the division of Korea.

I sincerely hope that the just demand of coed Yim Su-kyong will be met and she return home through Panmunjom.

Yim expressed thanks for this.

Hunger Strikers Interviewed

SK3108235089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1605 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—The hunger strikers were interviewed at the Tongil Pavilion in Panmunjom today upon the lapse of five days since the strike began.

South Korean priest Mun Kyu-hyon made public an appeal.

The U.S. chief priest Bill Odanel [name as received] made an address.

He noted that the United States has used to say she always defends the rights of individuals, and the U.S. authorities must consider it their due right to make Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon go back and help them do so.

He said if their right to return home is ignored, the U.S. authorities and he would have to feel ashamed of it, and the United States be branded as a hypocrite in the world.

Damu Smith, senior representative of the joint delegation to the international peace march spoke next.

We want to ask the United States and the South Korean authorities why the demand of Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon to go to the South through Panmunjom has failed to be realized, he said, adding: To block the road of the march of who are fasting for five consecutive days shows the cruelty and inhuman nature of the South side.

Koreans in China and delegates of Koreans in the Soviet Union, now fasting, issued separately an "Appeal to All the Korean Citizens Living in China" and a "Letter to Korean Citizens Living in the Soviet Union" at the press conference.

Support Appeals Sent to USSR, China

SK0108004689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1623 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Delegates of Koreans in China, Korean Yi Kun-sik residing in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union, and another Korean Kwon Nam-chun residing in Sakhalin, who joined the fasting of the international peace and reunification study tour of Korea at the Tongil Pavilion in Panmunjom sent today an appeal and a letter to all the Korean residents in China and the Soviet Union.

Koreans in China in their appeal said that Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korea's "Chondaehyop", and peace marchers started a fast in protest against the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet regime that refused

to allow the international peace march to continue to go down to Mt. Halla, refused to accept her minimum demand to go back to the warm bosom of her beloved parents and brother and sister and fellow students.

The appeal says:

These days political figures and organisations of different countries of the world, to say nothing of the homeland, visit our hunger strikers daily to express positive support and solidarity.

We will persist in the hunger strike to the end and thus realise the arrival in Mt. Halla of our ranks on all accounts which will mark a milestone of national reunification.

All the Korean residents in China!

We appeal to you to express active support and solidarity for the "hunger strike" of the international peace marchers from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The letter to the Korean residents in the Soviet Union expressed the hope that Koreans in the Soviet Union would positively support the proud and patriotic deed of coed Yim Su-kyong, delegate of Chondaehyop, who is intending to go back to her dear fellow students through Panmunjom for peace and reunification of our country, and make all possible efforts for her successful passage through Panmunjom.

The letter stresses:

Our bodies daily grow lean, but as days go by, our minds are burning with the ardent desire for the reunification of the country, the determination to fight to the end for the reunification of the nation.

Dear compatriots in the Soviet Union,
We earnestly hope you will give strength and courage to our ranks and actively support and encourage the struggle for peace and reunification of Korea with might and main.

Internationalist Lawyer Lends Support

SK3107104089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1002 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Lawyer Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and professor at the Nice University of France, on July 20 sent letters in the name of the international lawyers group for defence of Yim Su-kyong to No Tae-u, the South Korean "defence minister", the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea in demand of guarantee of personal safety of Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives", and freedom of her activity.

He also sent letters on the same day in the name of the international lawyers group for defence of Yim Su-kyong to the French foreign minister, the French Socialist Party, the French ambassador to South Korea, the U.S. Defence Department, and in the name of the secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea to the Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the International League for the Rights of Man, the International Movement of Catholic Jurists, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and International League of Women for Peace and Freedom.

In the letters he said: Yim Su-kyong wants to return to South Korea after participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and this accords with the international declaration of human rights and international convention.

He demanded that urgent necessary steps be taken with attention to Yim Su-kyong's return.

He went on to say:

The deed of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who has been arrested and detained in South Korea after visiting North Korea proceeded from the single desire to realize dialogue between the North and the South.

I urge you to bring pressure to bear upon the United States and the South Korean authorities and intensify press activities so as to guarantee the personal safety of coed Yim Su-kyong and her free activity.

More on Catholic Priests Support of Yim, Strikers

South Arrest of Priests Denounced

SK3107072689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0615 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique Saturday walked off Nam Kuk-hyon, head of the national Roman Catholic priests' group for the realisation of justice, and two other priests and issued Friday a warrant of arrest in advance against priest Mun Kyu-hyon who is at Panmunjom, according to a report.

The fascist clique inflicted the charge of "escape" by the notorious "National Security Law" on them because Mun Kyu-hyon is planning to accompany Yim Su-kyong, delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives], who is going to return home through Panmunjom and Nam Kuk-hyon and two other priests played a leading role in dispatching Mun to the northern Half of the republic.

Yim Su-kyong who is trying to return to South Korea through Panmunjom after participating in the Pyongyang festival and the step of the national Roman Catholic

priests' group for the realization of justice which positively defends her action are enjoying unanimous support and encouragement at home and abroad for they reflected patriotism and the desire for reunification pulling down the wall of the division.

Going against this, the fascist clique is scheming to punish as criminals those who devote their lives to the reunification of the country.

'Suppression' of Group Condemned

SK2807230489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1634 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique made public a "statement of a spokesman" for the puppet government on July 27, disclosing an attempt to suppress the national Roman Catholic priests' group for the realization of justice which sent priest Mun Kyu-hyon to Panmunjom to accompany Chondaehyop delegate Yim Su-kyong, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet clique branded the just measure of the group as an "act of blocking North-South dialogue and threatening state security" and blared that they would "severely deal with it according to the law."

The fascist clique viciously slandered the lofty action of churchmen to share life and death with Yim Su-kyong as a "reckless act," saying it is to be regretted that the Catholic priests' group sent priest Mun Kyu-hyon to Panmunjom.

This outburst of the splittists against reunification clearly shows once again the anti-reunification, anti-national character of the No Tae-u fascist clique.

In support of the determination of coed Yim Su-kyong who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as a delegate of "Chondaehyop" to conduct righteous activities for national reunification and is going to return home through Panmunjom, the Catholic priests' group sent its priest to Panmunjom to accompany her and sent priests to meet them. This measure is the conscious decision which deserves praise of all people.

But the fascist clique is not only blocking the road ahead of the coed who is going back home after doing good things for reunification but also incriminating and suppressing the Catholic priests' group and priests who helped her with ardent desire for reunification.

This anti-national crime of the No Tae-u fascist clique will never escape the condemnation and curse of the fellow countrymen.

Fasting Priest Issues Appeal

SK0108003289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1615 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Priest Mun Kyu-hyon, delegate of the national Roman Catholic priests' group for realization of justice of South Korea, who is now fasting here together with Yim Su-kyong, delegate of Chondaehyop, published an appeal at a press conference today.

Noting that he started fasting after arriving in Panmunjom on July 27 to participate in the historical march toward the south of the country of delegate Yim Su-kyong who came in the spirit of the nation to offer herself on the altar for reunification, to dedicate herself to the sacred cause of national reunification, on behalf of the one million students of Chondaehyop, he appealed as follows:

I once again ardently call upon the seventy million compatriots of this nation and world conscience. We hope for full support and solidarity so that this righteous peace march of ours for peace may continue through Panmunjom down to Mt. Halla and thus a concrete dawn break on reconciliation and reunification in this land.

Your support and solidarity will be a force which brings together the shouts of our nation for peace and reunification and drives the evils of division and war out of this land.

I appeal earnestly once again to you to extend concrete and continued support and solidarity till our struggle has emerged triumphant.

At the same time, I strongly urge once again the U.S. authorities who are driving this land and nation to death and division by their anachronistic imperialist rule, maintaining military occupation of South Korea, and the No Tae-u regime which abandoned its national conscience and is racing headlong toward irretrievable anti-reunification, anti-national, criminal road at their instigation.

I strongly urge them to allow delegate Yim and me to pass through Panmunjom so that our extremely just "international peace march" aimed at driving away war and division and preserving peace and achieving reunification may continue through Panmunjom down to Mt. Halla.

I declare that you the U.S. authorities and the No Tae-u "regime" are entirely to blame for all the consequences arising in case all these peaceful efforts of ours are continually refused and turned down.

You who have blocked the road to peace and reunification will be denounced in the whole world as the enemy of this nation, branded as the enemy of mankind who is engaged in and only seeks war and division.

Your very unjust, inhuman behaviour will expose that Su-kyong and I whom you brand as criminals are not criminals, but you are criminals who wreck peace and foment division.

I heartily urge you once again.

Please accept this peaceable, just demand of ours and allow me and delegate Yim Su-kyong to go through Panmunjom to our native places, to our homes, and allow the peace lovers of other nations who share the will with us to go through Panmunjom to continue the march down to Mt. Halla.

Lastly, I earnestly and earnestly urge once again the U.S. authorities and the South Korean "Government" not to betray this ardent peace appeal of ours!

Chondaehop Holds Rally at Seoul University
SK2907004689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1559 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea (Chondaehyop) held a welcome meeting for coed Yim Su-kyong who had participated in the Pyongyang festival as its delegate, according to a report.

As their plan to hold the meeting at Yonsei University on July 27 was frustrated by the fascist clique at the initial stage, they changed the meeting place and held it at Seoul University all of a sudden.

In a statement adopted at the meeting which was attended by students of Seoul University and leading members of "Chondaehyop," some 300 all told, they said "Although Yim Su-kyong had to go through third countries to participate in the Pyongyang festival, she must return through Panmunjom without fail."

When the chairman of the welcome preparatory committee of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils read out the statement in the name of "Chondaehyop" more than 300 uniformed and plainclothes police rushed up to the main building of the university in an attempt to disperse them.

The angry students stubbornly protested the police with rocks.

Welcome functions for coed Yim were separately held at 10 university campuses in Seoul including Korea University and the University of Foreign Studies in defiance of the suppression by the fascist clique.

International Peace Marchers' Letters Publicized

Letter to UN Secretary General
SK2807112089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1050 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 27 (KCNA)—A letter to the U.N. secretary general was adopted at an international peace rally for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula which was held here Thursday.

The letter says:

The international peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula has launched its march on Mt. Paektu on the northern tip of Korea and arrived in Panmunjom, the symbol of Korea's division, where we held an international peace rally and address this letter to your excellency.

We organized this international peace march from the noble ideal to alleviate the tension on the Korean peninsula where the danger of war, the nuclear war is most acute at present time and to make a contribution to peace and peaceful reunification there.

To our regret, however, due to the illegitimate deeds by the United States and the South Korean authorities the international peace march which was intended to start on Mt. Halla could not be realized and our peace march which started on Mt. Paektu could not continue down to Mt. Hanna, but was interrupted here in Panmunjom.

Accordingly, the international peace march group from Mt. Paektu upon failing to meet with the group from the South cannot but hold the international peace conference here in Panmunjom.

Today, the world situation indicates the sign of transforming of tension into detente and the humanity as a whole opposes war and desires peace—all these facts are what your excellency are well aware of.

Our peace march this time is duly a noble form of peace movement which was organized in reflection of the irresistible trend of our contemporary times.

Notwithstanding, the United States and the South Korean authorities without any good reason or excuse blocked our righteous march and did not allow Miss Yim Su-kyong, the representative of the "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea (Chondaehyop) to return home via Panmunjom.

Through all these facts we could clearly see that it is none other than the United States and the South Korean authorities who are aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and are standing in the way to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Very regrettable, however, is the fact that the U.S. forces which blocked our way wear the berets of the U.N. forces. The U.N. had once committed a terrible crime against the Korean nation; it initiated separatist elections in Korea already in May 1948 and sent aggression forces to the Korean war, the most devastating war in human history. It is to be deplored most that this U.N. is still providing justification for the presence of the U.S. forces in the Korean peninsula, far from repenting of its crimes.

We strongly demand that in order to put an end to tension as early as possible and secure stable peace on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must be withdrawn and the armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement as the resolution of the 30th General Assembly of the United Nations reads.

There are 1,000 odd pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, and all forms of war exercises designed to use nuclear weapons are constantly being held.

As your excellency knows well, in a modern warfare a nuclear war in a region could easily expand to other regions.

It clearly proves that the withdrawal of nuclear arms from South Korea is the precondition for peace and security not only in the Korean peninsula but also in Asia and the world.

We hope that your excellency pay your attention to such critical situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and take all necessary measures to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and to replace the Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as soon as possible in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly.

The division of Korea which has lasted for nearly half a century implies the delicate condition which can break down the tranquility of peace and cause a new war, a nuclear war at any moment.

We, therefore, resolutely protest the perpetuation of "two Koreas."

If the U.N. which is responsible for the division of Korea and the innumerable sufferings of the Korean people from it help to promote the simultaneous U.N. membership of the North and the South and thus try to perpetuate the division of Korea, the world's peaceloving people would never pardon the U.N.

The sooner comes the reunification of Korea the lesser would the Korean people suffer from division and the more durably will the peace of Asia and the world be guaranteed.

We believe that the reunification should be realized on the basis of the principles of independence, peace and great national unity, which the North and the South have already approved jointly, and that the most reasonable way for it is to establish a unified confederal state with two autonomous regional states in the North and the South.

We sincerely hope that your excellency would appreciate the urgent need of Korea's reunification and our willingness to contribute to the immediate reunification of the Korean peninsula and help us in every way.

Letter to World Governments

SK2807161289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1544 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 27 (KCNA)—A letter to the governments of all countries of the world was adopted at an international peace rally for peace and reunification of Korea held at Panmunjom today.

The letter reads:

We have made the international peace and reunification study tour of Korea and held a peace rally here at Panmunjom today.

Our international peace march this time was aimed at ensuring a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and contributing to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification with joint efforts and struggle of the world's progressive people.

The march has been participated in by hundreds of anti-war, anti-nuke, peace champions, politicians, religiousists, scholars from some 30 countries of the five continents and Koreans at home and abroad.

The International Preparatory Committee for the peace march originally planned to create two segments of the march on the Korean peninsula. One segment of the march starts at Mt. Paektu in the North of Korea on July 20 and another starts simultaneously at Mt. Halla in the South and the two groups converge at Panmunjom and hold a peace rally on July 27.

However, it is to be regretted that our efforts have not been realised owing to the U.S. and South Korean authorities' unreasonable obstruction and only our peace marchers who started at Mt. Paektu held a peace rally here at Panmunjom.

Worse still, the U.S. and South Korean authorities are committing such an inhumane act as refusing to meet the request of Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondae-hyop) to permit her to cross Panmunjom.

This fact alone has convinced us that the U.S. and South Korean authorities do not want peace and peaceful reunification in the Korean peninsula and are the very ones who are aggravating the tension and bringing in dark clouds of war.

Peace is the trend of the present times.

Peace is, however, exposed to the most serious threat here on the Korean peninsula.

Larger armed forces have been amassed on the Korean peninsula than in any other regions of the world and the North and the South stand in acute military confrontation.

Especially, over 40,000 U.S. troops in a full combat posture and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types in South Korea are levelled at the North, kicking up a war fever all the time.

Therefore, no one can predict when a war will break out and when a nuclear bomb will explode on the Korean peninsula.

If a nuclear war breaks out here, it will, no doubt, spread world-wide.

We, considering the removal of nuclear weapons from South Korea and the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war there as a most pressing [words indistinct] nuclear holocaust and the most urgent matter for ensuring the peace and security in Asia and the world, urge the governments of all countries to pay due attention to this.

We hope that at a time when the issue of the elimination of nuclear weapons is put on the order of day in other parts of the world, the governments of all countries of the world, in keeping with it, will raise the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from South Korea and the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war there as the common fighting task of mankind and exert sincere efforts for the peace on the Korean peninsula.

The division of Korea leads to confrontation and war and reunification alone leads to unity and peace.

More than 40 years of the tragic partition of Korea into the North and the South prove that division produced confrontation, which eventually brought in dark clouds of war.

Recognising that Korean reunification not only represents the desire of the Korean people but also constitutes an important link in the chains of the struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world, we hope that the governments of all countries will pay deep attention to the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification.

We, at the same time, hope that the governments of all countries of the world which love peace and justice will as ever continue to extend firm solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to check and frustrate the United States and the South Korean authorities' moves to provoke a war, a nuclear war in the South of the Korean peninsula and their plots to perpetuate the division of Korea and achieve peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification and urge them to take appropriate measures against the unwarrantable step taken by the United States and the South Korean authorities to bar Chondaehyop delegate Yim Su-kyong from crossing Panmunjom after participating in the peace march.

Energetic Work Habits for Functionaries Stressed
SK3107003389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2215 GMT 19 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July editorial: "Functionaries Should Work With Ambition and Zeal Worthy of Revolutionaries"]

[Text] All of the people throughout the country are now vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction with the great pride and dignity of having demonstrated the might and honor of our fatherland through the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. As a result of this struggle, constant success is being registered in the socialist construction. Today's reality is bestowing firm faith in victory and optimism of the future upon us.

Whenever a large-scale struggle is unfolded and its prospect is optimistic, functionaries should more vigorously exert themselves and should live and work in a revolutionary manner. This is precisely the work attitude, the work habit, and the work style that revolutionaries should follow.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Those who are carrying out the revolution should always be energetic, vivacious, ambitious, and militant. They should also have high political zeal and a strong driving force.

The duty that guiding functionaries have been assigned before the party and the revolution is very heavy, and their role is also very great. Functionaries are the core elements of the party and the commanding members of the revolution. Only when functionaries work according to the plans they have set and with high revolution-mindedness, strong fighting spirit, and zeal can they constantly register innovations in the revolution and construction.

In the arduous postwar period the great upsurge of cholima was effected and the miracles amazing the people of the world were created. This was because the party's

combat capability was very strong. And the source of the party's combat capability rested with the fact that functionaries highly demonstrated their energetic and ambitious work habit.

Revolutionary zeal and ambition are the important factors which make it possible to register outstanding success in all tasks. Our party has been unfolding bold and large-scale operations to effect a great turn in socialist construction. All of our party's tasks involve far-sighted plans. Therefore, these tasks can be successfully carried out only when functionaries and the working people struggle with strong ambition, vigor, fighting spirit, and zeal to effect a constant renovation without the slightest degree of dullness and stalemate.

The work habit that functionaries should highly demonstrate in the sites of major construction projects, including the construction sites of Suncheon Vinalon Complex, Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, and power plants; in plants and enterprises; in socialist rural area; and in other sites is precisely the energetic, vigorous, and militant work habit. When functionaries energetically and vivaciously struggle with strong revolution-mindedness, party members and the working people can highly display positive creativity and devotion with firm faith.

Reality shows that when functionaries exert themselves and work hard, devoting their strength, wisdom, energies, and abilities, all tasks can be smoothly carried out and, thus, great success can be always registered in them. Functionaries are the vanguard fighters who struggle to carry out the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the leadership of the party. The party's and the leader's trust toward functionaries is very great, and the people's expectation toward functionaries is also great.

Functionaries should always live and work with ambition and zeal worthy of revolutionaries under all circumstances. By so doing can they perform their duties and missions; lead a rewarding life on the road of the sacred struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people; and, thus, glorify their noble political lives.

For functionaries to work with high revolution-mindedness and strong fighting spirit and according to their plans in firmly defending the honorable revolutionary outposts assigned by the party and the leader and in faithfully traversing the road of the revolution to the end as eternal allies of the party has become a very important issue. To work with strong fighting spirit and zeal and in a revolutionary manner, it is imperative to have high revolution-mindedness and sense of responsibility.

We are still on the road of the revolution. There is more work to do than what we have done. Not only should the functionaries' determination to carry out the revolution be firm but their sense of responsibility for the tasks that they have been assigned before them should also be high.

Thoroughly carrying out the task assigned by the party's policy to the end and in a responsible manner is precisely the work style that our functionaries should follow.

When we work in a responsible manner and with the attitude of being the master we can bear a good result. However, when we live with an idle and easy-going attitude, we can achieve nothing. The honor and worth of being revolutionaries lie in their revolutionary struggle. The merits of tomorrow can be glorified only through the exploits of today.

The zealous and militant fighting spirit in the work are closely related to the ideological and spiritual state of functionaries. Those who are sound and ideologically reliable and who have the firm political and ideological determination to struggle for the revolution, devoting all, are to struggle with zeal and vitality and to perform exploits until the last day of their lives. All functionaries, regardless of whether they are old functionaries or functionaries of the new generations, should be loyal to the party and the revolution and should smoothly carry out their assigned revolutionary duties with the attitude of devotedly serving the working class and the people.

The functionaries' ambitious spirit and zeal worthy of revolutionaries find expression in highly demonstrating the initiative and zeal in their assigned tasks. Actively participating in the work with revolutionary zeal and carrying out the assigned tasks demonstrating creativity and initiative is precisely the road that the functionaries should take without fail. In the revolution and construction there is no easy task which can be carried out without demonstrating positiveness and initiative.

Functionaries should always think and ponder to find ways to implement the party's line and policies and should implement them by demonstrating creativity and initiative. They should also stand at the head of the ranks and lead the struggle to implement the party's policies.

Those functionaries who always exert themselves to carry out the tasks assigned by the party, who always try to look out for work to do, and who aggressively work with the strong and ambitious will to carry out their assigned tasks to the end are precisely the functionaries who are loyal to the party and the revolution.

It is not correct if we think that the revolution and construction are carried out only under the circumstances in which all conditions have been provided. In the course of carrying out the revolution and construction we may encounter difficulties and vicissitudes. Therefore, under such a situation functionaries should advance, standing at the head of party members and the working people and displaying the strong fighting spirit as (?communists), and should create constant innovations and miracles in production and construction with firm faith in victory.

Functionaries of the sectors and units engaging in major construction projects should vigorously advance to expedite the construction of these projects and to guarantee the quality of the construction at a high level. Functionaries of plants and enterprises should actively struggle to maintain production at a high level. At present, all functionaries in all sectors of the national economy should plan and coordinate tasks to implement the decision of the 16th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee. They should also display their lofty revolution-mindedness to vigorously lead the masses to turn out in the struggle to implement the decision.

When functionaries dash to carry out revolutionary tasks, standing at the head of the masses, there will be no task that cannot be carried out. Functionaries' ambitious spirit and zeal worthy of revolutionaries also finds expression in their attitude of carrying out work in a detailed, substantial, and consistent manner.

Functionaries should assiduously and minutely carry out all work, including the economic management, production planning, and other economic activities. Functionaries in the rural economic sector should take the initiative in qualitatively carrying out farm work in a timely and substantial manner.

All functionaries should pay deep interest to consistently grasping and implementing the party's line and policies. They cannot settle anything if they assume the work attitude of stressing one thing now and disregarding the other thing soon.

In particular, functionaries should always concentrate great efforts on implementing, without fail, all tasks which have been assigned to their sectors and units and which they should grasp strategically. Today we are faced with the task of carrying out more not only for our own generation, but also for our next generations. Our functionaries should responsibly lead the revolutionary struggle and construction projects with firm faith, optimism, fighting spirit, and strong zeal. Our duty is very heavy. However, it is infinitely honorable.

All functionaries should strengthen the combat capability of the party and effect a new advance in the revolution and construction by living and struggling in a revolutionary manner and with the ambitious spirit and zeal worthy of the revolutionaries of Korea in the era of the revolution.

Upsurge in Socialist Construction Urged

SK3107113789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2217 GMT 20 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July editorial: "Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in the Socialist Construction in the Spirit of Having Demonstrated the Might of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Our people are now vigorously accelerating the socialist construction, cherishing in their hearts the happiness and pride in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students that added luster to the joint festive event of our nation and the progressive people and youths of the world.

This Pyongyang festival, which was held on the grandest scale unprecedented in the history of the festival movement, was a proud festivity that spanned the world and fully demonstrated the might of our fatherland and the honor of our people and international solidarity among the people aspiring after anti-imperialist independence.

Through this festival, the honor of our fatherland dynamically advancing under the uplifted banner of the *chuche* idea and the invincible might of our people rallied in one mind around the party and the leader were clearly demonstrated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country, which was once lagging behind in the world and which lost light because it was trampled by the imperialists, has today changed into a prosperous and thriving mighty socialist country. Therefore, we can naturally feel pride and self-confidence and righteously boast of the revolutionary position and independent line that have been consistently adhered to in the past, and boast of the worthwhile struggle and the great achievements that have been accumulated, in which the new road of history was pioneered creatively through the single unity of the party and the people.

Today, for our people to effect a great upsurge in the socialist construction in the same spirit in which the Pyongyang festival added luster as a grand international jubilee has great significance.

It is a sacred struggle to continuously add luster to the honor and dignity of our fatherland to effect a new upsurge in the socialist construction in the same spirit in which they successfully ensured the grand international festival.

This festival was an important opportunity to display to all the peoples of this planet the proud appearance of Korea and the might of our people.

Through the process of this festival, our people were able to further earnestly experience how great a might we possess and how high the pride of our people who uphold the great leader and struggle according to the leadership of the party are.

When all the party members and the working people cherish this kind of pride and self-confidence and effect endless upsurge in the socialist construction, the honor of our Korea will be further highly displayed and the great cause of our revolution will be further vigorously advanced.

Also, to accelerate the socialist construction in the same spirit in which they successfully guaranteed the Pyongyang festival becomes a worthwhile struggle to give brilliance to the advantages and honor of socialism and to vigorously push ahead with the cause of socialism.

It is a matter of importance in the international political arena to fully demonstrate the absolute superiority of socialism over capitalism and promote the cause of socialism now.

Many foreign friends who participated in this festival expressed admiration saying that Korea created a worldwide model in constructing socialism, when looking at our country's actual situation.

This becomes a great encouragement to our people to advance toward the road of socialism and communism with confidence by upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

When our people continue to effect an upsurge in the revolution and construction today, more brilliance will be added to the honor of our fatherland, a thriving socialist country, and vigorous progress will be made in the great cause of socialism as a whole.

The Pyongyang festival marked a meaningful occasion in which international solidarity with our revolutionary cause and international support to our people in their struggle for the fatherland's reunification were clearly manifested.

When our people further accelerate socialist construction, their militant solidarity and unity with the world's revolutionary people aspiring to *chajusong* will be further strengthened.

A priority task in effecting an upsurge in socialist construction at the present time is for all party members and working people to launch themselves into production and construction with a firm resolve to effect new innovations in them, just as they successfully completed the Pyongyang festival.

The important task set for us today when we have successfully completed the great political festival of the world is to effect new upsurges in all fields of socialist construction. The high political zeal and unity demonstrated during the period of preparation for the festival and during the festival itself should be expressed in new production success today. The party members and working people of all sectors and units should further heighten the atmosphere that prevailed in the festival into an atmosphere of new upsurges and innovations in socialist construction, thereby connecting the success attained in the festival to continuous success in socialist construction.

The working class and functionaries of plants and enterprises should highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and produce more with available resources, and through a vigorous mass technological innovation campaign they should effect high production upsurges. By so doing, they should normalize production at a high level, accelerate the

execution of the plan for the second half of this year, fulfilling it ahead of schedule, and vigorously conduct the struggle for the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan.

The party members and working people of the rural economic sector should effectively and efficiently carry out farm work, adhering to the socialist rural thesis and the *chuche* agricultural method so that they can bring unprecedented bumper crops this year in which we have brilliantly hosted the Pyongyang festival.

We take great pride in having created an amazing construction speed, to the admiration of the people of the world. The party members and working people of the construction sector should continuously erect new buildings of the era of the Workers' Party, launching themselves once again into this work with an attitude befitting the builders that embody the party's grand idea of construction.

The festival we hosted was a proud festival that demonstrated the Korean youth's revolution-mindedness and militancy. All the youths should create continuous innovations and miracles in production and construction today with an attitude befitting the revolutionary youth indoctrinated and brought up by the party, adding luster to their honor as a shock brigade in socialist construction.

Important in effecting continuous upsurges at present is for the party members and working people to firmly believe in the justness of our party's line and policy and highly demonstrate the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party policy. The festival gave our people great pride and self-respect in carrying on the struggle with a correct line and policy under the great party's leadership. Throughout the entire process of the festival, our people could even more solidify their faith that they would be victorious in the future as well when they follow the party's leadership, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea, and cherishing deep in their hearts the pride that our party is the mightiest and that the party's line and policy are the most just.

The fundamental guarantee for the victory in our revolutionary struggle and construction work consists in firmly adhering to and thoroughly implementing the party's line and policy. As we did in the past, we should cherish the trust in the greatness of the party more deeply in our hearts and continuously and firmly adhere to the policy on modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea, the three revolutions line, the policy on firmly ensuring the party's leadership on the revolution and construction, the Chongsanri spirit, the Chongsanri method, and the Taean work system. Herein lies the way to steadfastly advance our revolutionary cause without the slightest deviation and further solidify the might of our party and people.

In particular, it is an important demand that we vigorously wage the struggle to implement the decision of the 16th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee. Inherent in the decision of the plenary meeting, which

called upon all the people to implement the party's policy on the light industrial revolution, is the party's consideration and idea to provide our people with more affluent and happy lives. The functionaries, party members, and working people of the light industrial sector and other sectors should uphold the party's intent and operate the light industrial plants at full capacity, thereby increasing the production of the people's consumer goods, further modernize the light industrial plants, and effect a new upturn in improving the people's living.

For the party organizations and functionaries to intensify the organizational and political work is an important requisite to effecting new upsurges in socialist construction. The working people's revolutionary zeal and spirit of struggle are very high at present. All the party organizations and working people should demonstrate high revolution-mindedness and militancy and ambitiously and vigorously conduct the organizational and political work to more highly arouse the masses' political zeal and creative positiveness. By so doing, they should ensure that new innovations and labor exploits are continuously created in all fields of socialist construction.

More comprehensively demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system of our country is an important requisite to more highly demonstrating the might of our country displayed in the Pyongyang festival. It is the great honor and pride of our country that the fundamental ideals of socialism are manifest in reality and the real superiority of the socialist system is demonstrated. Through the festival, our people came to be deeply aware how just the road of socialism they have chosen is, and how rewarding and proud it is that they built the chuche socialist system embodying the great man-centered chuche idea.

Our party members and working people should deeply cherish the pride and self-respect in living in the most superior socialist system so much praised by the world's revolutionary people, endlessly love and value it, and wage an active struggle to demonstrate its superiority more highly.

We should accelerate the socialist economic construction and achieve a comprehensive efflorescence and development in all fields of social life. Let us all effect new revolutionary upsurges in all fields of socialist construction with the spirit and vigor with which we strongly demonstrated through the Pyongyang festival the wisdom and might of the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader and the great party.

Construction of More Power Plants

*SK3007071789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2216 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 18 July editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With the Construction of Power Plants"]

[Text] Our people, whose hearts are filled with a burning revolutionary fighting spirit to have the triumphant

200-day campaign followed by a 2,000-day and a 20,000-day campaign, are now vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction on the strength of new faith.

One of the important things coming in this rewarding struggle waged to successfully implement this year's militant tasks and the Third 7-Year Plan, and to make our country wealthier and a better place in which to live, is to accelerate the building of power plants so as to further increase power generating capabilities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The electric industrial sector should vigorously stage the struggle to reach the heights of generating 100 billion kw of electricity on the basis of building economically effective and reliable hydroelectric power plants and then of combining it with the building of thermal power plants and power plants depending on other forms of energy resources.

Electricity is the basic energy for production and the electric industry is the forerunner of the national economy. To satisfactorily meet the increasing demand for electricity by accelerating the building of power plants is a precondition necessary to normalize production at a high level in all areas of the national economy, to implement the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and to accelerate the great march toward socialism.

With a large number of new plants and enterprises erected as a result of a struggle to implement the new long-range plans and with the national economy rapidly developing across the board, the demand for electricity is growing more rapidly. This requires that more new power generating capabilities be fostered while using the existing power plants to their fullest extent.

More electricity is necessary to make key industries—such as metallurgical, chemical, and machinery industries, which have enormous production potential—fully display their might, to make light industrial plants operate in full, and to increase the production of people's consumer goods.

Reflecting such practical and long-range demands, our party has prescribed tasks to concentrate greater effort on, and actively push ahead with, building hydroelectric power plants on the Yongwon, Namgang, Huichon, and Kumya Rivers; on building thermal power plants such as Tongpyongyang thermal power plant; and on building small- and medium-size hydroelectric power plants.

More than half of this year has already passed. Only when the power plant building sector rises up more vigorously in the struggle and thereby successfully implements this year's militant tasks can it do likewise in the next battle and open a new prospect capable of occupying all heights, not to mention the height of electricity set in the Third 7-Year Plan, ahead of schedule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply acquainting himself with the work of the electric industrial sector lately, has given teachings on the need to concentrate efforts on building power plants, saying that first priority should be given to the electricity industry.

The electric industrial sector should push on in building power plants by honoring the intentions of the party and leader. Toward this end, power plant builders should, above all, display high the spirit of implementing tasks assigned to them with a high degree of revolution-mindedness and a sense of responsibility in a timely manner. The construction tasks assigned to the power plant builders are the honorable tasks assigned by our party and they bear the responsibility for implementing them before the party and revolution.

The high degree of revolution-mindedness and loyalty to the party and revolution on the part of the power plant builders should be expressed in the practical struggle to carry out the construction tasks assigned by the party.

All the functionaries and working people in the power plant building sector should complete the construction of projects imposed on them qualitatively in a timely manner by strongly struggling to the end with the conviction of victory in their work, no matter how heavy and vast the construction tasks may be.

In particular, they should hasten the day when these projects will be operational through good performance of their jobs in the construction sites of Yongwon, Namgang, Wiwon, Sunchon lockgate, and Songchon lockgate power plants, the December Thermal power plant, the thermal power plant at Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, and plant thermal plant plants.

There can be difficulties and ordeals in the course of building power plants. However, if one begins to delay the construction timetable by hesitating, one cannot guarantee the completion period that has been promised to the party.

All the construction workers engaged in building power plants should brilliantly fulfill their resolution by overcoming all the mounting difficulties they come across and by fulfilling daily tasks without fail, before the day is over.

Without exception, the militant tasks and construction projects to which construction workers are assigned all contain the noble intentions and firm resolve of our party to effect a new qualitative leap in socialist economic construction and to provide our people with greater happiness.

The functionaries and working people of the power plant building sector should be deeply aware of the honor and pride in participating in the sacred struggle to realize the party's idea and of the importance of their mission and

work and devote themselves and apply all their wisdom and energy to this construction work so that they can all become the creators of exploits and miracles.

The success in the construction of power plants largely depends upon the responsibility and role of the guiding functionaries. The guiding functionaries of the power plant building sector are the first masters and commanding personnel who must directly organize and command the construction battle. Experience has taught us that the units whose guiding functionaries stand at the head of the ranks and organize and command the battle responsibly and ambitiously effect innovations.

The guiding functionaries of this sector should have a firm resolve to carry out its share of contribution, with a heavy task assigned to them, with an attitude befitting the commanding personnel of the revolution, taking the initiative in solving pending problems, and meticulously planning and supervising the construction work at every process of work.

The functionaries cannot be regarded as fulfilling their responsibility and role if they only allocate tasks and give instructions. The functionaries of the power plant building sector should make special efforts in a revolutionary manner in conformity with today's reality where the party stresses power plant building and where an enormous task has been set and responsibly organize and command the construction.

The functionaries should go deep into the site of the construction, thoroughly grasp the overall status of construction, skillfully organize the battle, allocate clear tasks to everyone, including the individual participating in the battle, and sum up the work progress and formulate necessary measures in a timely manner.

In particular, the functionaries of the power plant building sector, when the flood season is at hand, should make efforts to build dams and provisional structures to confine water and set up thorough measures so as to continue the construction uninterrupted during the flood season as well.

The construction of thermal power plants is mainly done in major cities, and how rapidly it is pushed ahead totally depends upon the responsible functionaries in local areas. The responsible functionaries in local areas, including those of the provinces, should pay more attention to the construction of thermal power plants and push ahead with it energetically.

It is of great significance in increasing the power generation capacity to actively conduct the construction of medium- and small-size hydroelectric power plants as a campaign of the entire masses. We can build medium- and small-size hydroelectric power plants everywhere in our country. Many medium- and small-size hydroelectric power plants have already been built and are being used effectively in counties and provinces.

The party organizations and administrative and economic functionaries should examine and grasp all hydroelectric resources, and, making available on their own the necessary construction materials and facilities, should powerfully organize and mobilize the masses for the construction of medium- and small-size hydroelectric power plants so as to successfully carry out this year's plan for the creation of power generation capacity assigned to the provinces, cities, counties, and the individual enterprises and to continuously increase the rate of power production by themselves.

Along with the massive campaign for the construction of power plants, it is important to carry out the supply work. No matter how high the revolutionary zeal of the power plant builders may be, we cannot achieve success or complete the construction of power plants ahead of schedule without appropriate supply work. All the functionaries of all sectors and units concerned with the construction of power plants, from those of the departments of the State Administration Council to those of the plants and enterprises, should carry out the work of supplying construction materials effectively and responsibly without simply thinking of getting the supply of electricity, with a position befitting a master, responsible together, for the construction of power plants.

The power generation facilities, cement, and steel materials are important in the supply work. The Taean heavy machinery complex and other relevant plants and enterprises should augment their production bases and produce various turbines, generators, and boilers as planned to supply them for their construction processes in advance, and the construction materials and metal industrial sectors and other relevant sectors should produce and supply cement, steel materials and other important materials for the construction of power plants in a timely manner and without fail.

The railway and other transport sectors should transport cement and other materials and facilities in a timely manner.

The expectations that the party has of the power plant builders is very great. All the power plant builders should launch themselves once again, upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, into creating innovations and construction speed in all construction sites and powerfully demonstrate once again our people's invincible might of firm unity around the party and the leader.

SKNDF Student Bureau Issues Appeal for Yim
SK3007103989 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
25 Jul 89

["Full text of a letter of appeal issued by the Youth and Student Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) to the 6 million parents of the students and to the 40 million masses, dated 25 July in connection with the passage of the Chondaehyop representative through Panmunjom to return to Seoul on 27 July"]

[Text] On this day, 27 July, we observe the 36th anniversary of the day when the United States, which had

boasted of its invincibility, was defeated by the masses of the North during the Korean war. Today, our people await the birth of another history. The 70 million fellow countrymen and the world are watching Panmunjom to see whether Miss Yim Su-kyong, who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as a Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] delegate, will return to the bosom of her loving 1 million fellow students and her beloved parents.

The cries "The No Tae-u regime should allow the Chondaehyop delegate Yim Su-kyong to pass through Panmunjom" and "Do not arrest Yim Su-kyong, the Chondaehyop delegate and patriotic student" are heard loudly all across the land of the North, shaking the entire earth. Miss Yim Su-kyong participated in the Pyongyang festival to provide an opportunity for the youths and students of the North and the South to meet to break the iron railing of division through frank discussions, and gathering their mind and strength into one.

Delegate Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival was far from a so-called intemperate act resulting from the simple hotblooded and romantic whim of youths and students. It was the noble undertaking of a self-sacrificing forerunner, which she made with the faith and aspiration of the 1 million students who are unable to just sit and look on the reality of the fatherland suffering from national division. It was also a mission entrusted to the younger generation by the era of division.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u fascist regime in this land fired teargas cannisters at random at the youths and students who shouted, "Let us go to the North, come to the South, and let us meet at Panmunjom," and ruthlessly trampled under military boots and whisked away the youths and students who cried for reunification at the top of their voices, lying down on the hot (?surfaced road) under the glaring sun.

However, delegate Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival, which she carried out in the face of the No Tae-u regime's fascist suppression blocking the road to reunification with physical violence, broke open the confined dam against reunification. Participating in the successful 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as a Chondaehyop delegate, Yim Su-kyong solemnly announced the joint declaration of the students of the North and the South on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland to the nation and the world—based on the 4 July North-South joint statement—for the first time in the history of the 40-year division. The announcement of the 7 July Joint Declaration was a splendid undertaking that kindled the fire of aspirations of the fellow countrymen for reunification. From the emotional scene of the meeting between delegate Yim Su-kyong and the compatriots in the North, our people warmly confirmed once again that the compatriots in the North are the same brethren and the same

fellow countrymen. This made our people feel all the more poignantly the pain and misfortune which the same nation, sharing the same blood ties, has had to suffer through the (?separation).

The issue of reunification is now neither a problem that is impossible to solve in the context of the current systems that are different from each other, nor is it a problem that can only be solved in the distant future. It is obvious that this problem is a vital national issue that must be resolved before we complete 50 years of division.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u regime and those people or groups that are obsessed with the cold war ideology denounce delegate Yim Su-yong's act as leftist and procommunist.

The No Tae-u ring not only prohibited delegate Yim Su-kyong from crossing Panmunjom under the pretext that she dared to visit the North without so-called consultation with the government, but is also trying to arrest and imprison her on charges of violating the National Security Law as soon as she returns home.

Using this opportunity, let us once again open our eyes wide and face up to reality. By putting the ideology of division called anticommunism before anything else, the No Tae-u ring is taking advantage of the issue of reunification as an excuse to suppress the national and democratic movement forces, and as a tool to prolong dictatorship.

The so-called government-level single channel of dialogue, which the No Tae-u ring insists on, is only a nation-selling act to rule out all fellow countrymen, the main forces of reunification. Also, this is only an excuse to try to suppress the very justifiable reunification movement of the youth and students.

Moreover, the National Security Law that Yim Su-kyong supposedly violated is an antireunification and anti-democratic evil law, the complete abolition of which the people demand.

In this context, delegate Yim Su-kyong must be allowed to return home safe through Panmunjom as she desires, and her proud return home should elicit applause in the midst of a flowery atmosphere of glory. This is natural.

This notwithstanding, why are our surroundings so quiet? Only the heartbreaking cries of the righteous youth and students are being heard without any echo.

When delegate Yim Su-kyong parted from the Pyongyang citizens, she expressed her resolute determination to bravely fight until the last moment, like those genuine martyrs who sacrificed themselves for reunification, though she might be going along the road in which she would never see them again alive.

Our people should by no means look idly at the present political situation in which first priority is given to security affairs—a situation where our precious daughter for reunification is likely to be taken as a victim of dictatorship.

The song "Reunification Is My Wish Even in a Dream," which Miss Yim Su-kyong sang until her voice became hoarse wherever she was during her visit to the North, is by no means literary rhetoric or [word indistinct] exaggeration.

Reunification is the ardent and desperate desire of 70 million people. Father, we cannot live in a divided land, divided fatherland. Mother, we want to live in a reunified fatherland. These painful outcries of delegate Yim Su-kyong may be the last greetings in her life to her parents, to whom she sent them, from Pyongyang which is so far away from them.

The Youth and Student Bureau of the Central Committee of SKNDF appeals to 6 million parents and 40 million people to participate in a pan-national struggle to smash the fascist suppression that the No Tae-u ring is trying to inflict on Chondaehyop delegate Yim Su-kyong.

Also, it appeals to the world's conscience and press, which honor human rights and love justice, to extend unsparing support and solidarity so that Miss Yim Su-kyong can be free from the No Tae-u ring's harsh retaliations.

The reunion of Mt Paektu and Mt Halla is a historic trend which no one can block.

[Dated] 25 July 1989

[Signed] Youth and Student Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front

South Korea

U.S. Reception of Foreign Minister Choe Analyzed
SK3107103189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
29 Jul 89 p 4

["Reporter's Eye" column by TONG-A ILBO political department reporter Yi Chae-ho: "U.S. 'Warm Reception' for Foreign Minister Choe"]

[Text] The face of Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, who returned home on 28 July after concluding the Korea-U.S. foreign ministerial talks, seemed bright. It seemed that he brought about very satisfactory achievements during his 9-day visit to the United States. The atmosphere of his press interview at the airport was congenial.

He explained that the U.S. side profoundly understood about the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea, exchange rates, Korea's admission into the United Nations, the northern diplomacy, and other pending

issues, and that it promised to cooperate in solving these issues. He also said: During his stay in the United States, five security officers who were specially dispatched by the U.S. State Department escorted him all along. Even a bullet-proof limousine was used, and he was closely guarded to the point that it was inconvenient for him to carry out his activities.

Even though Minister Choe said that such a special escort seemed to be "sort of courteous treatment to the Korean foreign minister," rather than the protection of his security, such an escort is unprecedented. It was difficult to easily believe that the State Department sent five security officers and even a bullet-proof limousine for the safety of a cabinet minister, not a president. Foreign Ministry officials who sat behind Minister Choe during his interview seemed to believe that this was unprecedented.

Nevertheless, a special escort for Minister Choe seemed symbolic of Korea-U.S. relations, which are changing very rapidly. It suddenly occurred to me that the United States is perceiving Korea afresh. In a satisfied manner, I also felt that recognizing Korea as a solid partner at least in Asia and the Pacific, the United States treated Korea this time according to its new perception of Korea. I had this feeling all the more strongly when, in explaining his achievements in the talks, he said, "The United States seemed to feel somewhat lonesome in Asia and the Pacific."

"The United States more strongly recognizes the importance and role of Korea because China, (which was its traditional partner), is staggering due to the Beijing situation and because even Japan is shaking due to the Liberal Democratic Party's miserable defeat in the recent elections. I even felt that the United States thought that it would deal with important issues after discussing them with us without fail...as a matter of fact, I thought that the U.S. side would refer to anti-U.S. sentiment. But, it did not...."

Just three years ago, the United States brought a German shepherd into the foreign minister's office to search the office under the pretext of ensuring more thorough safety and security for the Korea-U.S. foreign ministerial talks. When I recall that the famous German shepherd incident has constantly made us ashamed and angry, I am struck with a contrast between the past and the present.

When Minister Choe finished his explanation, someone rebutted his explanation by saying, "Whenever it is trying to impose some burden (sharing the U.S. military expenses or the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea) upon us, the United States behaves that way," but still, I could not help but think that at least the outward appearance of Korea-U.S. relations is changing everyday.

Editorials Examine Defection of Chinese Major

Couple's Free Choice Stressed
SK0108013289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Aug 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Chinese Defector Couple"]

[Text] A Chinese army major and his wife crossed into the south over the weekend through the truce village of Panmunjom inside the Demilitarized Zone separating south and north Korea. The couple had been interviewed by Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) created in 1953 to supervise the armistice of the Korean War and they confirmed the couple's decision to defect was "voluntary and without duress."

The United Nations Command was quick to identify the Chinese officer as Maj. Zuo Xuikai, a member of the Chinese delegation to the Korean Armistice Commission, a watchdog body which helps maintain the Korean cease-fire agreement. The couple managed to cross into south Korea without intervention by armed north Korean guards amid the confusion being created by dozens of so-called "peace marchers" from north Korea. They were staging a sit-in protest at Panmunjom demanding that Seoul allow a south Korean coed and a Roman Catholic priest accompanying her to return home through the truce village.

The defector couple is now being kept in the safe custody of the authorities. Since the problem of handling political asylum seekers involves a delicate weighing of the relative merits of legal versus political justice, utmost discretion must be exercised to assure maximum fairness and equity for all concerned. Our difficulty in addressing the question is complicated because the defectors are from China, with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations despite its growing economic ties with Beijing.

There is also the fundamental question of how to handle the case from a humanitarian aspect. Although south Korea is not a haven, nor does it wish to be one, for political exiles, it is not in a position to turn them away for legitimate political and humanitarian reasons as long as we stand for liberty and human rights.

One highly practical option will be that the Seoul government will refer the defectors to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, who is expected to see that the defectors reach the destination of their choice.

Precedents involving a Czech soldier and a Soviet language student, who also fled to south Korea through Panmunjom in 1981 and 1984 respectively, point to this course of action as a proper way out of some international complications. We wish to see an early and judicious settlement of the whole issue without causing a

ripple on the international scene. It should be based on the freely-made choice of destination by the defectors in accordance with accepted international precedents and practices.

Possible 'Lessons' for North Noted
SK0108044489 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 31 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Chinese People Who Openly Defected"]

[Text] On 29 July, a Chinese Army officer and his wife defected to our side after making an escape by crossing the Military Demarcation Line. This incident hints of many things. Why they defected and where they want to go, have not been made known yet. However, it seems clear that they defected on their own free will.

We believe that, just as the previous two people who defected through Panmunjom, they will also be dealt with according to international laws and the humanitarian principle. When a Czechoslovak soldier and a Soviet student defected through Panmunjom in 1981 and 1984 respectively, after confirming that they voluntarily defected, we sent them to a UN refugee camp, and they found asylum in the United States. We hope that if it is proven that the Chinese officer and his wife defected for political reasons, any decision that is contradictory to their will must not be unilaterally made.

First of all, it is noteworthy that this incident openly took place on a political stage where the North Korean side is staging a large-scale deceptive propaganda drama using Miss Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon. The North Korean side is staging this drama toward the South, in an atmosphere which has already been heightened by the Pyongyang festival and the recently ended "anti-U.S. month," and climaxing it with the attempted passage through Panmunjom by Miss Yim and her colleagues.

Needless to say, North Korea's goal is to mislead the world's public opinion into believing that the South Korean side is creating an obstacle to reunification and to create internal division and confusion in Korean society, thus encouraging a revolution through violent means. However, the escape and defection of the Chinese officer and his wife caught North Korea, which was busy in staging a clumsy political drama, off its guard. Indeed, while staging a deceptive drama in Panmunjom, North Korea showed the cloven hoof of its propaganda maneuvers toward the South. In this way, they committed a foolish act in that they lost something big to gain something small.

The North Korean side must know that its despicable maneuvers to plant revolutionary sympathizers in Korea, to encourage radical left-leaning organizations, and not to sit face to face with the lawful government, will no longer work.

Secondly, the Panmunjom defection incident recalls a need for North Korea to wake up from its closed system and Kim Il-song's unitary system. Today's socialist system has espoused open doors and liberalization, and this tendency of the times has become an unstoppable flow.

The Soviet Union's glasnost and perestroika policies have gone to the point where they allowed the formation of opposition parties. Hungary, Poland, and some other East European countries have even boldly opened their borders. This shows that they are carrying out their open-door policy very rapidly. We also vividly witnessed the violent waves of open doors and demands for liberalization in various places in China, North Korea's ally.

These waves, which suffered a temporary defeat due to the Tiananmen incident led by Chinese intellectuals and students, always call for the expansion of human rights and freedom, demands that are only latent and that cannot be crushed. The defection of the Chinese major and his wife is an escape from the suppression of freedom and human rights and is a symbolic incident that shows how important freedom and human rights are.

However, among the communist bloc countries, using a thorough closed policy, only the North Korean communist regime has severed ties with the outside world for more than 40 years. Therefore, the western media call it a "Gulag Archipelago." It has bound the people's ideas and way of thinking in a closed system, and as a result, the people have not even heard of the Chinese people's democratization movement, which swept Tiananmen Square. North Korea is a place where any ideas, other than Kim Il-song's chuche idea, are not allowed.

If they think that this system of control, which covers the eyes and ears of its people, will work forever, then they are making a serious miscalculation. It is time that they discard their preposterous policy to deceive people by saying that if they are loyal to only one man, Kim Il-song, while crying "great leader," North Korea will become a paradise. Recovering human rights, freedom, and personality, that they deprived their 20 million people of, is what the North Korean authorities must urgently do.

We think that this incident, which very clearly shows what is happening in the system of suppression, may give many lessons to the North.

MAC Secretaries Meeting Held in Panmunjom
SK0108085589 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 1 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] At 1100 [0200 GMT] on 1 August, the 496th secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held in Panmunjom.

At the meeting, the UN Forces side handed over to the communist side four dead bodies of North Korean soldiers, which were carried down the Imjin River during the rainy season.

However, guards of the two sides were shown placing a strict cordon around the meeting site probably because the meeting was held only 4 days after Major Zuo Xuikai, a member of the Chinese side to the MAC, and his wife defected to the South through Panmunjom on 29 July.

Because the meeting was convened amid the situation in which Yim Su-kyong, a delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives to the Pyongyang Festival, had been staging a hunger strike for 6 consecutive days in the Tongilgak, demanding her crossing of Panmunjom, the UN Forces side originally planned to restrict the number of reporters for coverage to 15 foreign and 7 domestic reporters and escort them to the site. However, reporters were not allowed to cover the meeting because the government banned them from going to Panmunjom at 1000 on 1 August.

Ambulance Spotted at Site of Yim's Hunger Strike
SK0108011689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Activist student Yim Su-kyong and Catholic priest Mun Kyu-hyon were reported to be continuing their hunger strike at Tongilgak Pavilion on the northern side of the truce village of Panmunjom for the fifth day yesterday, a government source said.

He said an ambulance was seen beside the building at around 4 p.m. Sunday but it was not known who was moved by the ambulance.

The source said Yim and Mun, along with some 30 foreign backers who joined their march for peace, are believed to have staged a protest, adding that it is not known when they would stop it.

"However, we don't expect the two to attempt again to cross the Military Demarcation Line (MDL)," the source said. He expected Yim and Mun to return home by way of a third country after the protest.

In the meantime, north Korean radio reported Sunday that the two south Koreans issued a statement at Panmunjom on the day in which they declared that they would continue the hunger strike until they are allowed to cross the MDL.

NSP Questions Japanese Clergyman About Yim
OW3007041389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 30 KYODO—A Japanese Protestant minister is being questioned by South Korean security authorities in connection with a South Korean dissident student who recently made an unauthorized visit to North Korea, the Japanese Embassy said Sunday.

Being interrogated by the Agency for National Security Planning is Satoru Goda, 57, a Methodist minister in the western Japan city of Higashi-Osaka.

Yim Su-kyong, a 20-year-old student, took part in a world youth festival in Pyongyang early this month without permission from the South Korean Government.

She and her sympathizers tried to cross the truce village of Panmunjom into the South last Thursday but the South Korean Government refused to let her return home.

Yim has since been on a hunger strike in the North Korean side of the border village.

According to Goda's family in Japan, he visited South Korea last Wednesday and was scheduled to return from Friday [as received] afternoon when he was taken into custody for questioning.

Goda, active in promoting a campaign for the release of South Korean residents of Japan imprisoned in South Korea as political criminals, visited South Korea on vacation, his family said.

Independents Accuse Pak Chol-on of Visiting North

Threaten to Make 'Proof' Public
SK0108064989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean lawmakers urged the government Tuesday to admit that First State Minister Pak Chol-on secretly visited North Korea during the world youth festival in early July.

Independents Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol, who sent an open letter to president No Tae-u on Monday asking him to confirm Pak's trip to Pyongyang, also warned the government that if it refuses to reply or tries to cover up the truth they will make proof of the trip available to the public when they meet No or Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun.

"The government has never officially admitted or announced any of its frequent secret contacts with the North" since No took office in February 1988, the legislators said, demanding it disclose the whole truth behind Pak's alleged trip to Pyongyang.

There have been official denials by both No's spokesman and Pak that the visit ever took place.

Park and Yi said in their letter that, in view of the circumstances, the rumor that Pak led a three-man mission to Pyongyang when he was a senior presidential policy aide has come to be regarded as true.

They also asked if No and Kang approved the visit.

If the rumor is substantiated, it could unleash a political typhoon in Korea.

Pak Chol-on, meanwhile, reiterated his denial Tuesday that he made a secret visit to Pyongyang early last month, dismissing the furor as "nothing but wild guesswork and speculation."

Pak told another group of reporters that staffers of the presidential secretariat have confirmed that he reported to work at the presidential office during the Pyongyang festival.

He said his absence during a weekend to meet his mother may have caused the misunderstanding.

"The South-North Korean issue has the dual characteristics of semi-war circumstances and the pursuit of peaceful reunification of the country," Pak said. "Such being the case, it often brings about confusion and misunderstanding."

Spokesman Denies Allegations

SK0108014089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] President spokesman Yi Su-chong flatly denied allegation by two law makers that Pak Chol-on might have visited North Korea when he was a presidential advisor on policy matters during the period of the World Festival of Youth and Students, July 1-8.

Denying the claim, Yi said "special caution" is needed in the discussion on subjects concerning inter-Korean relations due to their sensitive nature.

The spokesman was referring to an allegation of Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol that there is "circumstantial evidence" that Pak Chol-on, who is now minister of state for political affairs, visited North Korea during the period in secrecy.

The two lawmakers asked in writing if President No Tae-u gave his approval to Pak's clandestine visit.

They argued in the written inquiry that Pak held a series of talks with North Korean leaders during his Pyongyang visit.

By arguing so, the two independent lawmakers chided the government for lack of discretion, citing that Pak's visit was made in the throes of bubbling divisive public opinion occasioned by the clandestine visit to North Korea by Rep. So Kyong-won and woman student Yim Su-kyong.

The two lawmakers argued that Pak's visit was dancing to music played by North Korea in its strategy against South Korea.

Then, the two lawmakers asked President No for his opinion on the possible danger that the handling of the South-North relations will end up being contrary to the desire of the majority people if they are left to secret contacts by a handful of adventurists.

Kim Yong-sam Criticizes Dissidents Trips North SK0108052989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam on Tuesday branded South Korean dissidents as "reckless" for making a series of unauthorized visits to North Korea.

"Such quasi-heroic actions do not help reunification at all and only serve the good of North Korea," Kim said in a news conference.

He said the secret visit of Rep. So Kyung-won and defiant trips by the Revs. Mun Ik-hwan and Mun Kyu-hyon, and student activist Yim Su-kyong were "indiscreet."

"North Korea should not misjudge the existence of various opinions on reunification in South Korea as disruption and I make it clear that an atmosphere of serious dialogue between the two Koreas will not be created as long as the North approaches the reunification task with manipulation in mind," he said.

Unauthorized visits to North Korea have touched off a controversy over their righteousness among South Koreans and the government has been accused by the opposition camp of capitalizing on the negative groundswell to arrest dissidents and anti-government figures.

"We will fight against any scheme to delay democratic reforms in exploitation of recent incidents," Kim said.

Touching on the clandestine visit of So, who was expelled from the opposition party led by Kim Tae-chung immediately after the trip was uncovered, he said, "The action was intolerable and he should take responsibility."

Kim was ambivalent on government plans to detain Kim Tae-chung for questioning in connection with the So case.

"I think it unfortunate and regrettable that the No Tae-u government plans to detain an opposition leader, and it should be settled through dialogue. But the truth of the incident should be clarified, considering people's doubts," he said.

Disagreeing with plans for an outdoor rally to protest Kim Tae-chung's detention, he said, "My party will fight the government with rational methods based on a policy of revolution through elections and inside the parliamentary framework."

Kim's remarks are expected to widen the rift among the three opposition parties, which hold a combined majority of seats in the National Assembly.

On discussion of a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, Kim said, "My party is opposed for now."

He said he wanted a key office-holders' meeting or party leaders' talks between the ruling and opposition camps to "normalize the political situation" and called on the government party to join the opposition in convening an extraordinary assembly session.

His news conference was apparently a result of pressure from inside and outside his Reunification Democratic Party to make clear its position on outstanding issues beleaguering the nation.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy made a negative response to the remarks.

"It is regrettable that the cause that Kim Yong-sam suggested today is far distant from his recent series of attitudes," party spokesman Rep. Yi Sang-su said.

"We cannot understand his lack of comment on the government's plot to suppress our party as reflected in the planned detention of our party leader," Yi added.

Papers on Catholic Priest's Visit to North **SK3007063689**

[Editorial Report] Seoul Korean vernacular newspapers on 27 July carry editorials deploring and criticizing the act of Father Mun Kyu-hyon, a member of the Korea Catholic Priests Association for Justice [CPAJ], who went to North Korea in defiance of a government ban, allegedly to accompany Yim Su-kyong, a South Korean coed and delegate of the South Korean National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], who is trying to return home via Panmunjom.

TONG-A ILBO on 27 July carries a 800-word editorial entitled "The Dispatch of Father Mun to North Korea. Some Priests' Recent Moves Run Counter to Our Efforts for National Reunification." The editorial scolds Father Mun Kyu-hyon for his visit to North Korea, declaring his visit to be a thoughtless act, and says that "the aftermath of Father Mun's visit to North Korea this time will be very serious because it was made in the capacity of a representative of the CPAJ."

The editorial goes on to say: "We can hardly understand the assertion that Father Mun's visit to North Korea is 'to care as a pastor for a lost lamb and to share her suffering.' Miss Yim's 'suffering' is not simple suffering caused by disaster or an accident. She is to undergo legal sanctions from the authorities for her participation, in the capacity of representative of Chondaehyop, in a North Korean political rally held in Pyongyang under the

name of the world festival of youth and students. Therefore, emphasizing the pastor's duty, compassion, and the like while calling Miss Yim 'a lost lamb' is definitely an act of destroying the law and order of the country and runs counter to the will of 2 million Catholics and the Korean Bishops' Conference."

Expressing worry over the indiscreet perception toward reunification debates among some pastors, the editorial concludes by saying: "The unrealistic and dreamy perception of national reunification of some pastors who follow the logic and assertions on national reunification of some dissidents and student activists—which have aroused serious worries among our people—will only cause the people's apprehensions about our 2 million Catholics and is far from the genuine reunification movement that all of our people want."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 27 July carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Another Unexpected and Shocking Action. Father Mun Kyu-hyon's Visit to North Korea Is an Irresponsible Act." Declaring Father Mun's visit to North Korea to be shocking news, the editorial says that "our surprise is in the fact that the purpose of Father Mun's visit to North Korea this time is not to do missionary work, but to share the suffering of Miss Yim Su-kyong, who is now staying in North Korea and to accompany her in her effort to return home via Panmunjom. Bitterly denouncing the CPAJ's dispatch of Father Mun to North Korea and its embellishment of Yim Su-kyong's activities in North Korea, the editorial says: "In a nutshell, we cannot but be surprised that the CPAJ's perception of the North Korean authorities is too sentimental and emotional and that it seems to take the approach to reunification too easily."

The editorial goes on to say: "Father Mun's visit to North Korea will only result in throwing a wet blanket on the ever-growing debates on reunification among our people. This has been proven by the aftermath of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's and lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visits to North Korea." It continues: "Anyway, the current incident can hardly escape the people's criticism that the CPAJ has damaged the people's trust in and support for the Catholic Church, which has made great contributions to developing democracy."

The editorial concludes by saying: "The CPAJ should deeply realize that its current dispatch to North Korea of a priest has resulted in entanglement in North Korea's strategy and tactics against South Korea, despite its insistence that sending the priest was not an act designed to give benefits to the North Korean regime."

CHOSON ILBO on 27 July carries an 800-word editorial entitled "The Case of Some Priests." The editorial bitterly criticizes the CPAJ for praising Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival and her activities against South Korea while in North Korea. Enumerating the unwarranted and unfair political activities and antigovernment activities of the Catholic priests' group in the past

and criticizing its praise for South Korean student activists' activities as being patriotic activities, including its praise for Yim Su-kyong's visit to North Korea, the editorial says that "what we cannot overlook is the CPAJ's praise for the 'theory on the revolution for national liberation and masses-oriented democracy' of the chuche idea faction among our university students as a patriotic and national salvation theory." The editorial concludes by saying: "This dissident group has created another unexpected incident which has surprised our people, and this incident has led the group itself to admit that it is a group that supports the revolutionary forces for 'national liberation and masses-oriented democracy.'"

HANGUK ILBO on 27 July carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Sneaking Into the North Is Not an Act of Justice." The editorial deplores the activities of Yim Su-kyong, a delegate of Chondaehyop, in North Korea and describes the North Korean communist regime's aim of using her in its maligning political propaganda against South Korea. The editorial then says that: "In particular, what we were shocked and surprised at is the fact that the CPAJ has sent Father Mun Kyu-hyon to North Korea to accompany Yim Su-kyong who is trying to return home via Panmunjom."

Declaring the CPAJ's dispatch of Father Mun to North Korea to be an indiscreet act, the editorial concludes by saying: "The current act of the CPAJ, which has made great contributions to the protection of civil rights and to the movement for democracy in the country, is indeed a thoughtless act and is, therefore, very regrettable. The CPAJ should be keenly aware that some radical, leftist students who have been following the anachronistic line of the North are actually disturbing the peace in this land and hindering our national unity."

SEOUL SINMUN on 27 July carries a 800-word editorial entitled "What the CPAJ Should Do and What the CPAJ Should Not Do." The editorial denounces the CPAJ for sending Father Mun to North Korea, asking: "What is the meaning of the justice that the CPAJ refers to? Is it justice to protect the egregious act of Miss Yim Su-kyong who is parroting North Korea's theory of communizing South Korea? Is it justice to assist North Korea, which is deliberately attempting to violate the Armistice Agreement in a bid to realize its seditious political aims? Is it justice that the CPAJ tries to assist North Korea, which is attempting to let Miss Yim Su-kyong violate the Armistice Agreement?"

The editorial concludes by saying: "The CPAJ should know that consoling the pain in the hearts of Yim Su-kyong's parents is precisely what members of the CPAJ should do first."

Bishops' Decision on Case Welcomed

SK3107100989 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
28 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Voice That Gave Guidance for a Correct Direction—The Decision of the Meeting of the Catholic Bishops"]

[Text] The ROK Catholic Bishops' Corps made a negative appraisal of the action of some Catholic priests who dispatched Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North, and we are very glad to hear this and heartily agree with the decision. The Bishops' Corps is the supreme voting body of the Catholic Church of our country, and since the decision made by this body represents the official position of the entire ROK Catholic Church, its significance is even greater.

It has been proven that the act of some priests belonging to the Korean Catholic Priests' Association for Justice, an unofficial voluntary organization within the Catholic Church, which was taken in disregard of the law in force, was a mistake unacceptable to the church they themselves belong to.

In view of the fact that the conclusion was reached after long deliberation and discussion that continued for two days, it appears that the corps agonized and held lengthy discussions over the gap between the law in force and the law of the church.

In the light of the seriousness of this problem in the reality of our country's division, the choice and resolution of the Bishops' Corps that placed greater weight on the secular law in force ought to be highly valued as an outcome befitting the prudence of the senior priests. We believe that this decision made by the Bishops' Corps will have a considerable impact on the discussion of national reunification of all the people of our country as well as the 2 million Catholics in this country.

We are particularly disappointed at Father Mun's visit to the North and at the act of the priests who arranged the visit, because they are priests of a special stature who must be respected and followed by many believers. The priests, who must be prudent and exemplary in everything as representatives of God, should not use the same logic and act the same way as some radical students and people obsessed with the fantastic theory of reunification who are in sympathy with them.

The Bishops' Corps took action to prevent a horrible situation that may result from it.

It seems that there are some who are concerned about the possible objection of some priests to the decision of the Bishops' Corps and a so-called conflict between the conservative and radical forces in the church that may result from it.

However, the priests in question should make a more cool-headed assessment of the situation and self-reflection. They should be aware at least of the harsh reality that reunification cannot be achieved by yearning, passion, or religious conscience alone.

Moreover, it is a dangerous act that may hamper the road to reunification to sneak into North Korea—which is still maneuvering in its strategy against the South with the illusion of exporting revolution, totally ignoring the law of the country legislated by the legitimate government and the people—and chime in with the voice of those who lack good sense, vilifying the country before the “respected leader” and calling for the “expulsion of the U.S. imperialists.”

This is a dangerous act of further spreading and reproducing social unrest as a result of the split of national opinion of the country, offering oneself as a useful instrument of North Korea's southward strategy, and inviting the dangerous miscalculation of North Korean leaders.

We do not intend to blame the yearning for reunification itself. It ought to be encouraged and commended. However, reunification is a diplomatic issue that requires firm principles and a high degree of strategy.

Therefore, the passion and yearning for reunification should be directed in such a way that we urge the government and politicians to promote the work for reunification and so that society adds to their wisdom. In this connection, we fully agree with the assertion of the Bishops' Corps, which called for the implementation of detailed and specific clauses of the 7 July declaration.

Ignoring the government chosen by the people and the state laws is an act shaking the very foundation of the state. The priests in question stated that they “acted out of religious conscience;” however, the people do not tolerate a religion and conscience that shake the foundation of the state. We understand, therefore, that the Bishops' Corps made a stern decision that the priests in question “should be ready to submit themselves to judicial action.”

Catholic Progressives Start ‘Signature Campaign’
*SK0108010989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT
01 Aug 89*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP)—The Progressive Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ) voted late Monday night to stage a nationwide signature campaign for the scrapping of South Korea's anti-communist laws and solution of major pending political issues.

Some 200 priests attending an extraordinary plenary session called to discuss the arrest of three of key CPAJ members also adopted a motion giving ex post facto

approval to the decision to send the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang to accompany a South Korean student activist on her return journey across the truce village of Panmunjom.

This move is certain to trigger major controversy inside the Roman Catholic Church in Korea as it sharply contradicts the official position of the Bishops' Conference, which rebuked the CPAJ for its dispatch of Mun and called it an act that will “cause worry and uneasiness to the public.”

The CPAJ members decided to start a hunger sit-in to “save the nation” as well as the nationwide signature campaign in order to muster public support for abolishing the National Security Law, liquidating the remnants of the previous government's misrule and speedily settling public grievances at the bloody suppression of the 1980 civil uprising at Kwangju.

‘Struggle for Democracy’ Launched
*SK0108081589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP)—A group of Roman Catholic priests has responded to the arrests of three of its members by launching a “struggle” for democracy in South Korea.

The Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ) announced its decision Tuesday, saying it was starting a nationwide signature campaign for abolition of the powerful Public Security Law and solution of pending political issues.

CPAJ spokesman the Rev. Chang Yong-chu told a news conference that the decision was adopted at an extraordinary plenary session and an ensuing meeting of the CPAJ Standing Committee.

While stressing CPAJ's determination to struggle against the “public security oriented political situation,” Chang also said members would kick off a prayer campaign for “democratization and national reunification.”

Some 200 of CPAJ's over 400 members attended Monday's session, which was called to discuss the arrests of three standing committee members on charges related to their roles in sending the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to North Korea to accompany a student radical on her return from an unauthorized visit to Pyongyang.

The Catholic church here has 1,299 priests in 14 dioceses across the country.

Critics accuse the government of relying more on strict law enforcement than on compromise to settle the controversies triggered by a series of unauthorized visits to Pyongyang.

The three priests were arrested last week after they sent Mun to Pyongyang without consulting with the government. Mun is now on a hunger protest with Yim Sukyong, the activist student, on the North side of the truce village of Panmunjom demanding passage to the South.

Their passage has been denied at Seoul's request by the U.S.-led U.N. Command, which exercises jurisdiction in the Southern half of the village under the 1953 truce agreement.

CPAJ's Chang said the plenary session unanimously approved a motion giving ex post facto approval to the standing committee's decision to dispatch Mun to Pyongyang.

Although this would seem to contradict the official position of the bishops' conference, which said it "regrets" Mun's visit to the North, Chang denied any major potential disturbance within the church.

"There's no difference between the basic attitude of the bishops and us. What matters now is only the different viewpoints regarding the way we acted," he said.

CPAJ will start a fast to "save the nation" unless the government shows by action its determination to realize genuine democratization, he added.

More on Summons of Kim in So Case Investigation

* Editorial Urges Cooperation

WA1002000400

[Editorial Report] According to a 19 July HANGUK ILBO editorial on page two, the revelation that Assemblyman So Kyong-won has been spying for North Korea has come as a grave shock to a country already shaken by the Reverend Mun Il-hwan's illegal visit to North Korea. Quelling the public uproar over the case and dealing with its political ramification will pose major problems for the South Korean Government.

The editorial suggests that the only way to cope and to prevent similar incidents in the future is to conduct a thorough investigation, focusing on the methods North Korea employed to recruit So, the scope of his activities before and after his visit to the North, the degree of security damage to the South Korean Government, So's affiliation with the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], and his eventual election to the National Assembly.

To facilitate a thorough investigation, the editorial urged PPD President Kim Tae-chung and Vice President Mun Tong-hwan to cooperate fully with the investigating authorities. It said that the PPD should bear in mind that the case has significantly increased public distrust in political parties and politicians, and seriously damaged the integrity of the National Assembly.

The editorial cautioned, however, that despite the public pressure to punish Assemblyman So, his case must be treated as a legal rather than a political issue. It appealed to the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] not to misuse the case to promote its partisan interests, and not to delay its search for appropriate solutions in order to shun its responsibility for resolving controversies stemming from the Fifth Republic. It also appealed to the PPD not to claim the investigation as government suppression of the opposition, and not to use it as an excuse to stage antigovernment demonstrations.

The editorial stated that the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) has completed its preliminary investigation of the case and turned it over to the Office of Prosecution. The National Assembly should therefore convene a special session as soon as possible to address such serious political issues as Fifth Republic irregularities, the National Teachers' Union struggles, labor-management disputes, and the current economic stagnation, rather than becoming embroiled with the So case, the editorial stressed.

DJP Head Hints No Charges Against Kim

SK01^0020089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Conciliatory Gesture"]

[Text] The government party yesterday made a conciliatory gesture toward the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and its president Kim Tae-chung in the face of his forcible escort for interrogation in connection with the So Kyong-won affair.

Democratic Justice Party chairman Pak Chun-kyu reiterated his call for cooperation from the PPD president in the investigation, hinting that charges against Kim Tae-chung would not follow the interrogation.

Pak commented about the 10-point statement of the PPD refuting the suspicion the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) casts on Kim Tae-chung, "I think that the PPD's statement was good. If the PPD claims are true, I believe, questioning will help the investigation authorities complete the investigation of the scandal."

Then the 63-year-old career politician praised Kim Tae-chung as "a man of agility and flexibility" in dealing with political issues, indicating that he hopes the PPD leader will voluntarily comply with the interrogation, before the writ of escort is executed.

Kim Tae-chung Lambasts Opposition

SK0108020889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Kim Tae-chung's Anger"]

[Text] PPD president Kim Tae-chung Sunday lashed out at two other opposition leaders—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—in stronger language than ever before.

Holding an off-the-cuff meeting with reporters accompanying him on his tour of flood-stricken areas in Kyongsangnam-do, he directed his criticism at Kim Chong-pil, saying, "During the 7th-term National Assembly, there was a North Korean spy, Kim Kyu-nam, in the Democratic Republican Party which was under the control of Kim Chong-pil. Did we in the opposition parties ever take issue with it, demanding Kim Chong-pil assume responsibility?"

'Power-Press Combination' Criticized

SK0108041389 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 27 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "An Attempt by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) To Fabricate Public Opinion and Press Organizations That Are Playing Into Its Hands"]

[Text] Is truth like a cloud? Just like a cloud, which tends to change its shape, does truth take a certain shape at one time and take a different shape at another? What government offices tasked with national security, and press organizations that exercise a strong influence upon the people's daily lives, call truth, must not be a cloud. They must investigate or comment on facts that are confirmed by evidence and witnesses.

It was reported that, firmly believing the "possibility that Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung may have delivered a personal letter to President Kim Il-song and the North Korean authorities through lawmaker So and have given him traveling or other expenses," the NSP was trying to push ahead with its plan to summon President Kim to question him. This report is now creating a sensation in the political circle. This is not just a tug-of-war that the NSP, which has played a leading role in turning the political situation into a "political situation dominated by national security affairs" and the first opposition party are waging for the sake of their honor, but an incident that climaxed the so-called political situation dominated by national security affairs, a situation that has dominated "politics" since Rev Mun visited the North.

The incident started on 24 July, when the YONHAP News Agency carried the report in question for press organizations throughout the country. Without disclosing the source, the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported that a "relevant official" of the NSP had said that. A

Seoul evening newspaper carried this "explosive" item as the main report on its front page. It made it clear that it was quoting a YONHAP report. Other evening newspapers covered this extensively, as if the item were their own reporting. The next day—in addition to HANGYORE SINMUN, which carried a short two-column article on its front page, while making it clear that it quoted a YONHAP report—all the other morning papers reported on this extensively without making public that they quoted the YONHAP News Agency report.

This report, in which no source was disclosed, is a typical example, and shows clearly what relations the political power and press organizations have today, and how political power is fabricating public opinion through the use of press organizations. It was reported that, during a meeting with high-ranking officials of the Democratic Justice Party over this report, An Ung-mo, deputy director of the NSP, said, "The NSP has not leaked to the press the rumors on a personal letter to the North. The NSP has not even said that we would question President Kim over such an allegation."

The YONHAP NEWS AGENCY explained this differently than did Deputy Director An. When a group of PPD lawmakers went to the NSP to protest the reporting on 25 July, and demanded that it explain this case, Cho Yong-chung, president of the YONHAP News Agency, said: "I would like to make it clear that as a press organization that considers public trust important, the YONHAP News Agency did not carry this report based upon information casually leaked by an unidentified NSP official," and O Kun-yong, editor in chief of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, explained this, saying: "Considering the sensation that this report might create, we carried it only after confirmation."

Then what, or who, is the "NSP" which was mentioned by the YONHAP report? Is it an individual or an organization? This "NSP" was mentioned on numerous occasions in press reports on the investigation into lawmaker So's case. The "NSP" was the source of such extensive reports, carried by almost all the newspapers or radio or television stations, as: "Two or three other PPD lawmakers secretly visited the North"; "Pang Yang-kyun, lawmaker So's aide, accompanied lawmaker So on his trip to Pyongyang"; and "Lawmaker So possessed a table of secret codes and discarded them before reporting himself to the NSP." However, lawmaker So, who met his lawyers after an extended interrogation, said, "The NSP committed cruel acts against me," and also said that he was not a spy. People who read only one newspaper or who listen to or watch news reports of specific radio and television stations will have a biased view on lawmaker So's case or on the recent incidents with regard to the reunification movement. In other words, "evidence" and "convictions," which were cited by the NSP and the press organizations within the establishment, irreversibly pronounced lawmaker So,

who has not gone on trial yet, guilty. As we have pointed out on many occasions, this is a violation of the principle that "all suspects are presumed to be innocent."

By announcing or leaking the details of its investigation to the press organizations, the NSP clearly committed a crime in that it made public facts of a suspected crime. Article 126 of the Criminal Code stipulates: "A person who, in the performance or supervision of, or in the assistance in, functions involving prosecution, police, or other activities concerning criminal investigations, makes public, before request for public trial, the facts of a suspected crime which have come to his knowledge during the performance of his duties, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than 3 years or by suspension of qualifications for not more than 5 years." How will the NSP respond to this clause of the law? This organization, which was also called "Mt Namsan" both during Pak Chong-hui's dictatorship, when it was called the "Central Intelligence Agency" and at this time, when it is called the Agency for National Security Planning, has played the biggest role in controlling the media and fabricating press reports. Just like an Indian magician, when the NSP played a tune, the press organizations within the establishment danced to this tune just like a cobra. Indeed, press organizations danced to the tune of the NSP. However, we have something that we must make public. Then, have press organizations passively played into the hands of the authorities? No, not at all. As the "power-press combination," a term that found its place as an academic term with the advent of the 1980's, indicates, the political power and the press organizations within the establishment are symbiotic. When the political power discloses certain episodes, the press organizations exaggerate them to fabricate public opinion. Surely, the commercialism of the Korean press organizations plays a role in these maneuvers. In reporting on incidents that are considered beneficial to the political power and damaging to critical forces, by way of commercial competition, the press organizations within the establishment ruthlessly trample down human rights and dignity. Therefore, unless the power-press combination is disbanded, it is difficult to achieve genuine democracy.

Dissident Seeks NSP Apology for 'Illegal Search'
SK0108022289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] The office of a dissident parliamentary candidate asked the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) to apologize for the illegal search of the dissident's campaign headquarters yesterday.

A group of NSP officials allegedly took away secret documents last Friday, breaking into the campaign office of candidate Ko Yong-ku.

The election office demanded in a letter to directors of the NSP and the National Police Headquarters yesterday that they apologize for stealing the documents, billing it as a crude violation of law.

The dissident's campaign headquarters asked the related government authorities to make a thorough probe of the case and punish all those involved.

"We are sorry that the NSP personnel working for the national security were involved in an act marring the atmosphere of a fair election," an office representative said in the letters.

Dissident Candidate To Battle Opposition, DJP
SK0108021689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] The election campaign went into full swing from yesterday for an 18-day fierce competition with the formal announcement of the election day, Aug. 18, yesterday.

The election is the second since the birth of the 13th-term National Assembly in April, 1988, following the first in the city of Tonghae, Kangwon-to last April.

Six candidates registered with their candidacy the Yong-dungpo Election Management Center yesterday.

They are Na Ung-pae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Yi Yong-hui of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], Yi Won-pom of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], Pak Song-ung of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], Ko Yong-ku of an all-dissident association and independent Kim Hyong-chu.

The election will affect the direction of the political winds since it will serve as a good yardstick to size up public opinion.

It draws keen attention from political circles because it will come as the rival camps are locked in their sharpest confrontation in the wake of So Kyong-won's secret visit to North Korea and the issuance of a court warrant for the forcible escort and questioning of PPD head Kim Tae-chung in connection with the So case.

The DJP is trying to use the forthcoming election as a "symbolic event" to soften the political offensive by opposition parties and take the initiative in opposition-dominated politics.

The PPD is determined to funnel its whole energy into the election so as to restore the party's prestige damaged by the So case.

The RDP is taking part in the race determined to wash away the dishonor of a candidate bribe scandal it suffered in the Tonghae election last April as well as take the leading role in the opposition camp.

Meanwhile, Ko prepares himself for a battle against the "two Kims"—Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam—and the current regime, representing the forces dissatisfied with the current political structure.

Last May, Kim Myong-sop who was elected in the constituency in last April on the ticket of the ruling party lost his membership of the House following a court ruling that he had engaged in corruptive campaign activities.

Burma

Gen Saw Maung Discusses May Election

BK0108001989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
1 Aug 89 p 4

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Burma's top leader Gen Saw Maung has reaffirmed his pledge that he will wash his hands of governmental and military affairs right after the general election scheduled for May next year, a Thai senior military official told *THE NATION* yesterday.

Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut said the Burmese leader, concurrently defence minister and supreme commander, gave the assurance during their meeting in Rangoon on July 29. Following instructions from Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Gen Phat made a one-day visit to Rangoon to discuss with his Burmese counterparts the draft memorandum of understanding between the two countries.

Gen Saw Maung also reiterated his government's pledge to go ahead with the general election as scheduled.

"I believe he will keep his words because he has served long enough to risk the consequences of another popular uprising. And besides, he's now an old man," Gen Phat said.

Gen Saw Maung also told the Thai general that his military government will allow minority rebels to participate in the polls without any conditions.

The Burmese leader said that the rebels would not have to lay down their arms to participate in the national parliamentary process and pledged that the government would not penalize the insurgents who wished to become citizens under the Burmese law, Gen Phat recalled.

But Gen Phat dismissed as impossible reports that the Thai military has tried to mediate a cease-fire between the ruling Burmese and the ethnic minority rebels groups to end the civil war.

"We regard the problem an internal affair of Burma which we cannot interfere with," he said.

Gen Phat reaffirmed the official line that the military has never taken sides in the fighting between the Burmese and minority groups, many of which are based along the Thai-Burmese frontier.

The deputy supreme commander said the memorandum of understanding, concluded three decades ago, has become outdated and must be amended to serve the policy objectives of the two countries under the new realities of today.

He said in the rewritten draft memorandum, a new framework will be mentioned to strengthen neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

The military will send the draft memorandum to the Foreign Ministry and the Thai government for endorsement, Gen Phat said.

The new framework will call for a number of committees to strengthen bilateral ties and cooperation in the future, the senior military official said.

Gen Phat assailed criticism against the Thai military's diplomatic activities to establish ties with the Burmese military leadership but added that the military has not been discouraged as a result.

"Our efforts are geared towards dispelling long-standing distrust and suspicions held by the Burmese towards Thailand and we believe that the attempts will bear fruits sooner or later," he said.

He said the military did not seek to protect the Burmese leaders, accused by the West as a dictatorial regime, but was only adhering to the government's policy to maintain friendly relations with Burma as a state.

Supreme Command Spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters that Gen Saw Maung also apologized for what he described as "unintentional spill-overs" of recent fighting between Burmese troops and rebels into the Thai territory.

"He called for mutual trust and peaceful resolution of conflicts between the two neighbouring countries," Maj Gen Narudon said, referring to the Burmese top leader's meeting with Gen Phat on July 29.

The Burmese leader also affirmed that the political unrest in Rangoon was under control. Saw Maung was referring to the pro-democracy rallies and demonstrations in the Burmese capital last month.

Gen Saw Maung also suggested that Bangkok-based foreign correspondents may be invited to observe the situation in Burma to prove his claim that the situation was calm inside the country.

His suggestion was apparently made in response to an advice by the Thai military that Rangoon would improve its image in the eyes of the world if allows foreign correspondents to visit the country, Maj Gen Narudon said.

The Burmese also expressed appreciation for the Thai authorities' successful campaign to end the smuggling of weapons from the Thai-Cambodian border to the Burmese frontier for sale to minority rebels, the spokesman said.

He added that the two sides reaffirmed their intention to continue cooperation in cracking down on drug trafficking.

Gen Phat conveyed acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's invitation for Gen Saw Maung to visit Thailand but the Burmese leader said he could not make it to Bangkok because of pressing problems at home.

"Gen Saw Maung said it was a pity that he was so much busy with his missions that he could not come to Thailand but he pledged to instruct other top Burmese leaders to visit Bangkok on his behalf," May Gen Narudon said.

Burmese Trade Minister David Abel will lead a 20-member team here next week for talks with his Thai counterpart on economic and trade cooperation, a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Pratyathawi Thawetikun, deputy director-general of the Information Department, said the Burmese delegation, which is making the visit at the invitation of Thai Trade Minister Subin Pinkhayan, will discuss with Thai authorities the two countries' economic and trade relations, their progress and future possibilities for cooperation.

"Thailand was the first country to conclude trade deals with the Saw Maung government and is now making the most of those deals," Pratyathawi said.

He added that Abel, also Minister for Planning and Finance, may also hold talks with Thai businessmen.

The Burmese team will arrive Sunday at 3.10 pm aboard Burmese Airlines flight UB221 and will leave August 10 for Singapore.

Aung San Suu Kyi on 12th Day of Hunger Strike

BK3107122689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 31 (AFP)—Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has completed the 12th day of a hunger strike since being put under house arrest in Yangon [Rangoon], diplomats said Monday.

Burma's military government denied last week that she was on a hunger strike and failed to respond to her demand that she be transferred to Burma's central Insein Prison to join her jailed supporters, Yangon-based Western diplomats said by telephone.

The military government denied at a press conference on Friday that the 44-year-old daughter of Burmese independence hero General Aung San was in ill health and had been treated at hospital.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is 1.55 meters (5 feet, four inches) and weighed some 48 kilograms (105 pounds) before she started refusing to take food, was believed to be taking only water, the diplomats said.

Meanwhile, the British Embassy has been seeking permission from military authorities for a meeting with her British husband Michael Aris since he arrived in the Burmese capital on July 22, the diplomats said.

A British diplomat said last week that he had been turned away from Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's home when he tried to visit Mr. Aris on Monday.

The state-owned WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY has published photographs of Mr. Aris, a university professor, visiting pagodas in Yangon apparently without military escort, the diplomats said.

The capital remained quiet but tense over the weekend as martial law troops continued to patrol the streets, they said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and former General Tin U, both leaders of the National League for Democracy (NLD), were placed under house arrest on July 20 for a period of up to one year for "endangering the state."

One day earlier, she had been forced by an increased military presence in Yangon to call off plans to lead a procession of thousands of people to pay their respects to her entombed father and other independence heroes.

She then called on the public to stay indoors to show the world that the Burmese were prisoners in their own homes under military rule.

She has emerged as the most effective spokesman for the pro-democracy movement and opposition to the military regime of Armed Forces chief General Saw Maung, who seized power last September.

The government has said that the NLD will be allowed to participate in general elections scheduled for next year.

Authorities Continue To Release More Prisoners

BK3107143989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Excerpts] In accordance with Order No 4/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 20 July 1989, six more prisoners were today released from Insein Central Jail. Similar releases of prisoners and detainees were also reported from various regional jails and work camps. [passage omitted]

Hence to date, a total of 8,242 prisoners—5,955 male and 562 female inmates and 1,666 male and 59 female detainees—have been released from the Insein Central Jail and from regional prisons.

More detainees were also released, after scrutiny, from the township police lockups under Order No 4/89; so far 3,475 of them have been freed. Similarly, those on bail who were freed after closing their cases amount to 4,995.

Hence, the total number of people released to date is 16,715 [figure as heard].

More prisoners are being released from prisons and work camps under Order No 4/89.

Trade Minister Explains Rice Distribution

BK2907095989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Myanmar [Burma] Agricultural Produce Trading for the first quarter of 1989-90 was held at 0900 this morning in the conference hall of the head office of the Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading. Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade, attended the meeting and delivered an address.

In his opening speech, Minister Col Abel said the current rice situation is such that there is adequate rice for consumption by the general public. He explained that rice trade has been decontrolled since 1987 to allow free trading of rice and paddy, and the peasants are free to grow paddy as they wish. He said as a result of the free trading of paddy and rice allowed since 1988, the market situation and pattern of flow of paddy and rice have disintegrated causing the current unprecedented rise in rice prices.

He noted that the people of Myanmar, who are not used to consuming wheat and corn, consume rice as a main staple and that rice is a very important commodity for the state. He added that the state has procured 13 percent of the paddy production for distribution to the personnel of the Defense Forces, the public service, hospitals, schools, and victims of natural disasters.

He said whatever government comes to power cannot ignore the paddy situation. He said a study on the paddy situation for a month has shown that prices have been rising steadily. [passage omitted]

He said committees which were formed to bring down the prices of commodities, including rice, have been unable to reduce prices despite the various measures applied. That is why the state has arranged for a supplementary scheme under which two methods are applicable. The first method is to control prices by law while the second method is distribution of rice by the government. He said the second method is being applied in distributing locally produced rice at 6 Kyat per pyi [equals 1/4 bushel] through cooperatives in the interests of the general public.

He said the government has an adequate supply of rice on hand for distribution. He said such measures are being taken in the interests of the Union of Myanmar and its citizens. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

ASEAN Leaders Gather for Royal Ceremony

BK0108065089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Bandar Seri Begawan, Aug 1 (AFP)—South-east Asian leaders were gathering in Brunei this week for ceremonies marking the coming-of-age of the eldest son of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

Officials said no formal "summit" was planned during their Brunei stay, although they would have an opportunity for informal talks both as a group and in bilateral contacts.

The leaders are expected to exchange views on developments at the international conference on Cambodia, which opened this weekend in Paris.

Singapore's veteran Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was the first to arrive, on Tuesday, a day ahead of his counterparts from the other states in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Scheduled to fly in on Wednesday were Presidents Suharto of Indonesia and Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, and Prime Ministers Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia and Chatchai Chunnawan of Thailand.

Sultan Hassanal, 43, is also prime minister of Brunei.

Officials said the gathering in the Brunei capital should be seen as a demonstration of ASEAN friendship and solidarity.

The ceremony itself had no political significance, although Prince al-Muhtadee Billah, 15, as the sultan's eldest son, was considered likely to be designated at a later date as heir to his father's throne, the officials said. [passage omitted]

Malaysia

King, Mahathir Greet Iranian President

BK0108084389 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Excerpt] His Majesty the King Sultan Azlan Shah has sent a congratulatory message to newly elected Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The king, in his message, expressed the hope that existing close relations between Malaysia and Iran would be further strengthened.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed also sent similar congratulatory greetings to Mr Rafsanjani, saying he looked forward to working closely with the new president in enhancing bilateral relations and cooperation. [passage omitted]

Non-Muslims Protest Eased Conversion to Islam
BK3007091889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 30 (AFP)—Non-Muslim groups in Malaysia on Sunday protested recent amendments to Islamic laws reducing the age at which non-Muslims will be allowed to become Muslims without their parents approval.

The Malaysian Consultative Council of Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism and Sikhism said in a statement that the amendments ignored the rights of parents to direct their children's religious upbringing.

The amendments, moved July 20 in the Selangor state legislature, allow non-Muslim minors to convert to Islam upon reaching the age of maturity under Syariah (or Shari'a) law.

The age of maturity for boys is 15 under Syariah law. Girls are considered to have come of age when they have their first menstrual period. The amendments also provide for the automatic conversion of minors if either parent converts.

The council said in a written statement that the amendments reflected a growing tendency among (Muslim) political parties to introduce legislation on Islam while ignoring "the extreme concern of non-Muslims."

Islam is Malaysia's official religion practised mostly by ethnic Malays who comprise some 50 per cent of the country's 17 million people.

Other Malaysians, including ethnic Chinese and Indians are mostly Buddhists, Christians and Hindus.

Delegates to the annual Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) General Assembly on Saturday urged the party's leadership to sack eight MCA assemblymen in the Selangor legislature for voting for the amendments.

But MCA Deputy Chief Lee Kim Sai, a member of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's cabinet, said that non-Muslims should not fear the amendments.

Mr. Lee said that top officials of Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) had assured him that the legislative changes were not aimed at converting non-Muslims.

The MCA is a senior member of Dr. Mahathir's 12-party national front coalition dominated by UMNO.

Both the MCA and the council representing minority religions claim that the legislative changes are unconstitutional.

The religion of a person under 18 years old can only be decided by his parents under Malaysia's Constitution framed at independence in 1957, lawyers said.

The council said the amendments ignored the right of parents to provide for their children's religious and moral education in conformity with their convictions.

The council earlier this year protested proposals by several state governments to introduce laws that would penalise non-Muslims for "khalwat" or being in close proximity with a Muslim member of the opposite sex.

Only Muslims can be penalised for khalwat at present because Syariah law does not cover non-Muslims.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Receives California Senator Torres
BK0108071189 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Aug (SPK)—Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, received in Phnom Penh yesterday morning Art Torres, member of the California Senate.

Chairman Chea Sim informed his guest of the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian people as well as the efforts made by the latter in national reconstruction during the past 10 years. He laid special emphasis on the current national reconciliation policy of the government of the State of Cambodia and its good-will stand in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

For his part, Art Torres, head of the Senate delegation from the U.S. State of California, expressed particular satisfaction at the positive changes in the process of the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He pledged, upon his return, to inform the American people of the true situation in Cambodia.

The American guests left Phnom Penh the same day following a 4-day visit to Cambodia. During their stay they met with Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and visited the Museums of Genocide at Tuol Sleng in Phnom Penh and at Cheung Ek in Kandal Province.

Report on Meeting To Mark Invalids Day
*BK3107080589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Summary] On the morning of 31 July at the Basak festival hall in Phnom Penh, a meeting was held to mark the seventh anniversary of the day commemorating fallen and disabled Cambodian combatants and the 42d anniversary of the day commemorating fallen and disabled Vietnamese combatants.

Among those attending the meeting, on the Cambodian side, were Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee; Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; and Duong Chhum, deputy minister for social affairs and invalids. On the Vietnamese side were Tan Quan, acting charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia, and Pham Van Lang, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia.

After the national anthems of Cambodia and Vietnam were played, Deputy Minister Duong Chhum made a speech conveying greetings from the Cambodian party, government, and people to Vietnamese combatants on mission in Cambodia and those recovering in hospitals, expressing gratitude for assistance provided by Vietnam to Cambodia, and describing state authorities' efforts to implement policy toward rear battlefield.

PRACHEACHON Marks Invalids Day

*BK3107094089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Our Hearts Will Always Remember and Learn from the Heroic Example of Fallen and Disabled Cambodian and Vietnamese Combatants"—date not given]

[Text] Every year, on 27 and 31 July, our entire party and army mark the day of fallen and disabled Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants to express profound gratitude for the noble sacrificing spirit of heroic fallen and disabled Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants who have resolutely sacrificed their lives for the cause of our beloved nation and motherland.

History has recorded the tradition of close militant solidarity of the heroic Cambodian People's Army and the heroic Vietnamese People's Army—which is the eminent son of Uncle Ho—in the struggle against common enemies to win rights, freedom, and independence for the nation and motherland. The golden book of history has also recorded the heroic and successive

victories of our two countries' armies and the latest one which completely smashed the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

Since opening the page on the Cambodian people's new life on 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese volunteer army has continued to provide moral and material assistance to contribute to firmly defending the land of Angkor's independence and moving toward gradually building a developed and powerful country. Thanks to the firm development and growth of Cambodia, particularly the advance toward assuming itself the task to defend the country by our army, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has had seven troop repatriations already. The final and complete troop pullout will be carried out at the end of September this year.

The fresh blood and flesh of the Cambodian People's Army and the Vietnamese People's Army spread all over the ground. On every battlefield and at every position, the two armies are constantly braving all complex problems. Even in hilly, forested, and inhospitable environments, the two armies continue to sharpen their will to fight and destroy the enemies and have scored victories every time. We will always remember and learn from this precious, heroic, and invaluable example. Our hearts will forever record and learn from the brilliant heroic example of fallen and disabled Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants.

Responding to this brilliant achievement, our party and state has put forward a policy toward fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants and a rear battlefield policy for their families. All levels of the party and state authorities have been making every effort to actively implement the policy toward fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants by assisting in building houses, allocating farm land, and distributing labor force and fertilizer. The National Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Invalids have cooperated in gradually solving the problems of fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants. For slightly disabled combatants, jobs have been found for them and vocational training provided them in accordance with their capability and ability. Accommodations and care for wounded and disabled combatants have achieved good results and are in good order. Rations have been timely provided to these combatants and their families. Furthermore, the party, state authorities, and all levels and sectors of mass organizations have constantly visited and distributed gifts to them.

These lively activities have encouraged these families to clearly realize the attention paid by our party and state and have further increased their confidence. Firm hope has encouraged many wounded and disabled combatants to continue carrying out activities to contribute to defending and building the country with fine results. The 27th and 31st of July are not only days to promote and encourage the legacy of fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants; they are also days when our cadres, combatants, and entire people wholeheartedly and sincerely

express their gratitude and pledge to continue the spirit to fight and ready to fight to move toward assuming ourselves the task of defending the country. The entire party, armed forces, and people would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, state, and people, including parents and sisters who have sent their sons and brothers to carry out proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia to contribute to strengthening Cambodia and making it last forever with constant progress. We pledge to learn and follow this noble and heroic example with the spirit of being siblings.

To further heighten the significance of these days on our moral and ideological life, all levels and sectors, from central to local levels, should create favorable material and moral conditions for wounded and disabled combatants and their families in a most appropriate manner. Relevant ministries, such as the National Defense Ministry and the Social Affairs and Invalids Ministry, should have measures to constantly check and ensure that rations are timely provided to these combatants and their families. There should be measures to properly organize accommodation centers for them. Efforts should be made to find increasingly appropriate jobs for these combatants according to their capability and ability so that they are settled and can expect a brilliant and happy future. Conditions should be created to educate their children to ensure them a good future. Pay attention to maintaining and cleaning tombs of fallen Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants. Delegations should be constantly sent to visit combatants in their units and localities.

On this occasion full of wholehearted gratitude, the entire party, armed forces, and people pledge to always learn from the noble and heroic example of fallen, wounded, and disabled Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants. We wish all wounded and disabled combatants a quick recovery and bright happiness in their life in the future. All of us unite to further advance the cause of defending and building the two countries in response to the aspiration and interests of our people.

Indonesia

Sihanouk Stand at Cambodian Talks Criticized
BK3107113389 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
27 Jul 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Indonesia Goes to the Paris Summit"]

[Text] Talks among the Cambodian factions which began in Paris on Tuesday [25 July] faced a deadlock over the key issue—the existence of the Khmer Rouge faction. The Hun Sen faction rejected the Sihanouk coalition's insistence on retaining the Khmer Rouge faction.

The stand of the international community is clear. The United States, the Soviet Union, ASEAN, and Vietnam do not want the Khmer Rouge faction to return to power.

In other words, the international community wants to see a Cambodian government without the Khmer Rouge after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country.

Now, only the PRC and the Sihanouk faction want to retain the Khmer Rouge. In this connection, where does Indonesia stand? Washington, as stated by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, wants Sihanouk's role to be further consolidated. The United States, however, does not want the Khmer Rouge to return to power.

Indeed, the Cambodian faction of Hun Sen can accept both the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups simply on the condition that the Khmer Rouge not be given another chance to return to power. In other words, the Khmer Rouge should no longer be given a chance to manage Cambodia in the future.

At first, Sihanouk was willing to make such a concession. However, as the prince likes to change his mind, he took an opposite stand in Paris. He renounced the accords reached at the JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting].

Of course, the talks which preceded the Cambodian summit scheduled for 30 and 31 July were predicted to "fail" to break the deadlock. In principle, Indonesia's and Vietnam's views on the Cambodian conflict are not that far apart.

The two Southeast Asian countries want Cambodia to be neutral and nonaligned, and demand that all types of foreign interference be halted to achieve such a condition. Because of this, Vietnam stated that all its troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia on 27 September.

In fact, Sihanouk's inconsistent stand has lately complicated the process of achieving a political settlement of the decade-long Cambodian conflict, and this will certainly aggravate the countries supporting him, including Indonesia (ASEAN) and the United States.

Recently, Sihanouk has apparently tried to take advantage of the "tension" between Western countries, particularly the United States, and China. When relations between the United States and China were good, before the student unrest in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on 3 and 4 June, Sihanouk's stand was reflected in JIM 1 and JIM 2.

Sihanouk's stand has again been ambiguous recently. He insists on retaining the Khmer Rouge faction. Indeed, this reflects how weak Sihanouk's position is in the exiled tripartite Cambodian coalition. This shows how dependent Sihanouk is on the Khmer Rouge faction.

Sihanouk fears that Cambodia will face a civil war if the Khmer Rouge is excluded. This logic is indeed no longer relevant and accurate because the Cambodian faction of Hun Sen is now clearly capable of maintaining the sovereignty of the country.

As a clear indication, the Hun Sen faction and Vietnam agreed on the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and also agreed that there was no need for a military pact among the Indochinese countries. [as published] This is an indication of the capability of the Cambodian faction of Hun Sen.

In the face of the recent political developments, Indonesia, through ASEAN, stated that the Khmer Rouge faction should not be given another chance to return to power in Cambodia. This is a correct stand. The question now is: Will Indonesia continue to support Sihanouk who insists on retaining the Khmer Rouge faction?

The forthcoming Cambodian summit in Paris will certainly succeed if the main question [the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in a quadripartite government] can be answered by all conference participants. However, if the answer is ambiguous, the Cambodian issue will certainly drag on.

The international community, too, which is not directly involved in the Cambodian summit in Paris, wants the Cambodian conflict immediately resolved. The inability to settle the main issue will certainly show that the world will remain divided and that it can be manipulated by a person named Sihanouk.

Laos

Paper Rebuffs Singapore's Remarks on Cambodia
BK0108041389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 1 Aug 89

[PASASON commentary: "Singapore's Deceitful And Slandering Statement"—date not given]

[Text] On 25 July the spokesman for the Singapore Foreign Affairs Ministry made a statement slandering the reasonable and well-intentioned proposal of the State of Cambodia as announced by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The spokesman unscrupulously suggested that Hun Sen's cease-fire proposal is aimed at consolidating and perfecting the Phnom Penh administration and at further prolonging the conflict in Cambodia, and that the Phnom Penh government is a satellite of Vietnam.

This statement of the Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman is unreasonable, and goes against the aspirations of the people in the region, who want genuine peace in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the statement is at odds with the outcomes of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings]. As everyone knows, JIM 1 and JIM 2 brought a new trend toward the settlement of

a crucial problem in the region. They particularly brought about a means to settle the Cambodian problem. This is well known to all, in particular those who participated in JIM 1 and JIM 2, including Singapore itself. The said situation in the region has stemmed from many causes, including international and regional issues. But, the noteworthy and crucial one is the problem of internal affairs of Cambodia.

As everyone knows, the past 10 years or so have clearly shown the true situation in Cambodia. The State of Cambodia has majestically developed; the government of the State of Cambodia has taken control of the entire Cambodian territory; the Cambodian people have achieved self-sufficiency in food for the first time in more than 10 years; and the volume of Cambodia's exported goods, including agricultural items such as gum benzoin and timber, has rapidly increased. Along with this, fishing has also increased with each passing day, and it has earned large amounts of foreign currency. The withdrawal of each batch of Vietnamese volunteer troops, all of which will be withdrawn by the end of September this year, reflects the growth and strength of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces—the forces which have stood majestically in an embattled position and have repeatedly taken the initiative in attacking the nests of enemies along the Thai-Cambodian border, thereby achieving victory in securely defending the country. At the same time, the honor, prestige, role, and status of the State of Cambodia have also been raised in the international arena.

This situation in Cambodia has upset those with ill intentions toward the Cambodian people. Those ill-intentioned people have then sought means to obstruct the revolution of the Cambodian people. They have slandered the State of Cambodia in all sorts of ways in a very unscrupulous and irrational manner. For example, Singapore, through its statement, has openly slandered the State of Cambodia. The statement also runs counter to the agreement on Cambodia reached following a meeting which Singapore itself also attended. It is clear, therefore, that there is nothing new in the statement by Singapore. It is merely a reiteration of the attitude of the Khmer Rouge toward the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Talking about the Khmer Rouge, everyone knows that it is the culprit blocking the path of settling the Cambodian problem through political means.

For this reason, it can be said that the Singapore statement is no help for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. It will only lead to a delay in resolving the internal conflicts in Cambodia and create confrontation in the region, thus obstructing the growing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia.

Ministry Announces Foreign Study Departures
BK0108093189 *Vientiane KPL in English* 0911 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Vientiane, August 1 (KPL)—This year, 1,042 Lao students will be sent to further study abroad, confirmed yesterday an official of the the Ministry of Education.

Elaborating on this matter, he said, about 700 will be sent to the Soviet Union. Their departure is scheduled late this month.

This group of students include this year's school leavers and government functionaries from different state institutions.

Drought in Savannakhet Province Affecting Rice Crop
BK0108092689 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Vientiane, August 1 (KPL)—The southern Savannakhet Province this year as last year is hit by drought which practically affects monsoon rice cultivation in particular.

Up to now, only 30 percent of the total 17,400 ha ricefield in Champhon District has been transplanted with seedlings.

The volume of the rainfall was scantier and later than that of last year. Those already transplanted ricefields survive only through water pumped from irrigation network.

In Sonbouli District, rice transplantation is 64 percent fulfilled out of the total 5,500 ha ricefield. Local peasants have applied more than 2,670 tons of manure to their ricefields.

Philippines

Aquino Approves Council for Bases Alternative Use
HK0108050389 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today signed a resolution creating the executive-legislative council whose task is to study alternative programs in case the U.S. bases are removed from the country. The report from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The resolution also authorizes the council to use P [peso] 7.5 billion to carry out livelihood, social, and security programs should the military bases go. The American facilities here are located in Angeles, Pampanga, and in Olongapo City.

The joint council is composed of the president, Senate president, House speaker, Senate secretary, and House secretary.

Philippine Broadcasting News learned that the council would meet very soon to discuss whether or not to retain the U.S. bases after 1991. [end recording]

Aquino Convenes NSC; U.S. Bases on Agenda
HK0108052389 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] The National Security Council or NSC will be convened by President Aquino for the first time next week since its creation in December 24, 1986. The agenda includes the future of the U.S. military bases, the direction of the counterinsurgency campaign and other issues of specific importance to the survival of the Republic. The NSC will allow for the participation of Vice President Salvador Laurel, a leader of the opposition.

National Security Director Rafael Ileto said the convening of the council, the nation's highest policy-making body on national security affairs, was not prompted by any policy situation but just the wishes of the president that it is about time that it is convened. However, it has been suggested that the NSC's agenda should include a discussion of the chain reaction of events that will result in the issue of oil price increases and the demonstration for higher pay of public schoolteachers and civil servants.

\$3.7-Million French Loans To Fund Phone Project
HK3107050589 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] The Philippines is borrowing from France some \$3.7 million in government and commercial loans. Proceeds of the French loans will fund part of the requirement of a 334.2-million-peso rural telephone project of the government. According to Department of Finance officials, the loans will be availed of by the Philippine Government under the \$15.3-million financial protocol the present administration signed with the French Government on April 8, 1988.

Aquino To Attend Brunei Royal Ceremony
HK0108045989 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] President Aquino will leave Wednesday, August 2, for Brunei to attend religious rites of passage for Brunei's 16 year-old Crown Prince Duli Pengiran Mida al-Muhtadee Billah.

Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna said that while there are no plans of holding a summit meeting during this religious occasion, the president may have the chance to have informal talks with some of the other leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mrs Aquino will leave at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday after the cabinet meeting by commercial Philippine Airline flight with her daughter Balsy, Azcuna, Presidential Staff Director Jake Lagonera, Dr Alex Ayco, and three aides. She will return the following day.

Aquino Assures Ocampo, Malay of 'Fair Trial'
HK3107115589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Jul 89 pp 1, 4

[By staff member Gerry N. Zaragoza]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday assured that captured rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay would be given a "fair trial Under our laws."

The President made the assurance after Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said Friday the Government would revive all previous criminal charges against Ocampo and Malay, including those filed under the Marcos regime.

"I am assuring all Filipinos, especially those living in this country, due process in our courts. After all, this is what democracy is all about," Mrs Aquino said in a brief statement.

Among the previous criminal charges against Ocampo were rebellion and subversion, which were filed following his arrest in 1976.

He was also indicted in the MV Karagatan arms smuggling case, but the case could not be pursued because of this escape in May 1985.

Even before their arrests, Ocampo and Malay have been charged with multiple murder, illegal detention and kidnapping in connection with the recent reports of summary executions of rebels suspected to be military deep penetration agents.

Among their co-accused in the charges filed with the Mauban municipal trial court in Quezon province were Gregorio Rosal, Leopoldo Mabilangan, Tirso Alcantara, Gemiliano Gualberto, Miel Laurerenaria and Ma. Angelica La Guardia.

The charges stemmed from the killing of some 80 rebel members of the Melito Glor Command and the Mount Banahaw Command of the New People's Army in the Southern Tagalog region.

According to the military, Ocampo had ordered the purge and that Rosal and Mabilangan carried out the order.

Three survivors of the purge are expected to be used as witnesses against Ocampo and Malay.

Ocampo and Malay were also charged with illegal possession of firearms in connection with the seizure from their room in a Makati house of a .45 caliber pistol and a homemade gun during their arrest last Thursday. Ocampo claimed in a press conference at Camp Crame that the firearms were planted by the military.

Sources in the military said the offer of rewards for information leading to the capture of rebel leaders led to their arrest.

Papers Reveal Plans, U.S. Bases Data
HK0108053189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] The Constabulary today discovered important documents outlining other plans by the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA]. The documents, which they termed the Satur papers, were found in the apartment rented by Satur Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay, after their arrest in Makati last Thursday [27 July].

Philippine Constabulary Chief Major General Ramon Montano hinted that these documents contained major CPP-NPA thrusts which are new to the military. These allegedly contained information about the U.S. bases in the country. Montano said he will submit a full report to Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa regarding the seized documents.

In related news, the police and the military are hunting three other CPP-NPA leaders suspected to be hiding in Metro Manila. The three wanted rebels are: Antonio Zumel, Sotero Llamas, and Maria Victoria Justiniani.

Meanwhile, the 25 suspected NPA Sparrows arrested last week will today be charged with violation of the antismuggling law.

Military Denies Ocampos Sought Talks
HK0108045189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 1 Aug 89 p 6

[By Correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The military brushed aside yesterday claims that rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay were laying the groundwork for another peace talk when they were captured in Makati last Thursday.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, chief of the Constabulary intelligence, said the two were "on their routine work" of coordinating member umbrella organizations of the National Democratic Front (NDF) based in Metro Manila at the time of their arrest.

"The communists are trying to project themselves to be looking for peace so that they can save their face from embarrassment with the arrest of the Ocampos," Flores said.

He said the NDF was just trying to get public sympathy here and abroad for making such claims.

In a statement signed by Antonio Zumel, member of the NDF National Council, the NDF said the arrest of the Ocampos "comes at a time when the NDF is offering a serious and bold proposal to the Aquino regime and to the nation."

The statement, distributed to some news agencies, said Ocampo and Malay, who left their "revolutionary bases in the countryside for a while despite great risks to their security," were in Manila to work on the peace proposal when they were arrested.

"Ang gusto nilang ipalabas na ang gobyerno na ito ay masama by trying to say that...here are the rebel leaders working for peace, pero inaaresto sila," [They want to show the government in a bad light by trying to say that...here are the rebels working for peace yet they are arrested.] Flores commented on the NDF statement.

According to Flores, Ocampo and Malay were coordinating with NDF umbrella organizations in Metro Manila which he described as "encompassing" having organized its bases in practically all sectors of society, from professional to religious groups.

Flores listed some NDF member organizations as follows: Christian for National Liberation (CNL), an underground organization of church and lay people; Katipunan ng mga Gurung Makabayan (KGM) [Association of Patriotic Teachers], an association of patriotic teachers and education workers; Katipunan ng mga Samahang Manggagawa (Kasama) [Federation of Labor Organizations], a federation of labor organizations for semi-proletariat and urban poor; Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM) [National Association of Peasants], a national association of peasants and farmworkers in the countryside.

Rebolusyonaryong Kongreso ng Kilusang Unyon (RKKU) [Revolutionary Congress of Trade Unions], a revolutionary congress of trade unions; Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan (Armas) [Artists and Writers of the People] artist and writer's league of cultural activists including those in film, radio and TV; Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MSP) [Patriotic Health Organization], a patriotic health organization of doctors, nurses, medical students, community health workers; Lupon ng mga Manananggol para sa Bayan (Lumaban) [Council of Lawyers for the Country], a council of lawyers for the country including law students and para-legal personalities; and Liga ng Agham para sa Bayan (LAB) [League of Science for the People], a league of science for the people, scientists, researchers and technologists.

The other organizations are the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) [Nationalists Youth], Makabayang Kilusan ng mga Bagong Kababaihan (Makibaka) [Nationalist Movement of New Womanhood], Cordillera People's Liberation

Front (CPL F), Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) [Communist party of the Philippines], and Bagong Hukbo ng Bayan (BHB) or New People's Army (NPA).

Flores said the list of the underground organizations was taken from an NDF-published pamphlets being circulated abroad by the NDF International Headquarters in Utrecht, Holland.

It indicated in the pamphlet that the NDF cells have also been set up in the different regions of the country. It also said there are also organizational structures in the provincial, city, town and barrio level.

Flores also said the NDF might have formed new organizations of businessmen and other sectors but these have not been confirmed yet.

NDF Issues Statement

HK3107051789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 31 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday said the arrest of rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay would not set back their movement and warned of a series of mass protests and "bigger revolutionary storms" that would hasten the collapse of the Aquino administration.

In a statement sent to the INQUIRER, the NDF belittled the Armed Forces' claim that it had made a breakthrough with the capture last Thursday of Ocampo and his common-law wife, both members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Ocampo and Malay, who represented the NDF in the failed peace talks two years ago, were arrested Thursday by Constabulary intelligence agents as they drove along Zobel street near the Makati municipal hall.

"The leaders and members of the NDF are determined to take up the responsibilities that our comrades, Satur and Bobbie, had to leave behind and to raise to a higher level the revolutionary work they have helped to develop," the statement said.

The statement was signed by Antonio Zumel, the third negotiator in the talks that collapsed in January 1987, on behalf of the NDF national council.

The NDF, an umbrella group of 13 underground organizations, said the communist movement had not only maintained its strength, but made "vigorous headway, especially since the start of 1989."

The statement also belittled the claim of Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, Constabulary chief, that the arrest of the two signalled "the beginning of the end" of the communist insurgency.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos also repeated his claim that the communist movement suffered a setback with the arrest of Ocampo and Malay, and it has shortened the timetable of the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) in breaking the backbone of the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army.

Ramos said the communist movement will have a hard time replacing Ocampo and Malay whom he described as "brilliant and scholars and highly respected journalists who have access to both local and foreign media."

"It would be like basketball superstar Robert Jaworski being replaced by a green-horn," Ramos told reporters.

"This year the specter of the economic bankruptcy and mendicancy, fascist repression and moral decay—more sordid than during the Marcos years—has driven away whatever is left of the so-called Cory magic," the NDF statement said.

The popularity of Ms. Aquino catapulted her to power in February 1986 in a civilian-backed military revolt and ousted former President Marcos.

"Big waves of mass protests arising from widespread discontent and significant victories of the NPA signaled bigger revolutionary storms that will shake the foundations of reactionary rule and hasten its collapse," the statement said.

The statement also said that Ocampo and Malay were arrested at the time the "NDF was offering a serious and bold proposal to the Aquino regime" that would probably end the 20-year-old insurgency problem.

The statement said Ocampo and Malay had gone to Manila from the provinces to work on the proposal for a unilateral ceasefire should the government adopt a policy of terminating the RP (Republic of the Philippines)-U.S. Military Bases Agreement by 1991 and not entering into a new bases treaty.

The bases lease expires in 1991 and Ms. Aquino says she is keeping her options open on whether to replace it with new agreement.

"Despite great risks to their security, these two comrades left the revolutionary bases in the countryside for a while and went to the capital city to work on the NDF proposal," the statement said.

Military Claims Jazmines To Succeed Ocampo
HK3107114389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Jul 89 p 1

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Excerpt] Military intelligence authorities yesterday said former Partido ng Bayan (PnB) [People's Party] secretary-general Alan Jazmines would take over the Communist Party position of Saturnino Ocampo who was captured Thursday [27 July] in Makati.

Meanwhile, a former rebel has predicted more purges in the rebel movement in the wake of Ocampo's capture.

Jazmines, listed by the military as a CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] central committee member, was the "logical choice" to replace Ocampo because of his professional background and links to media.

Antonio Zumel, a former journalist like Ocampo, was another likely replacement but has been reported sick. Intelligence agents said Zumel, who "could hardly move around and is very, very sick," is reportedly in Eastern Visayas.

Jazmines' name surfaced as Ocampo's replacement in the military officers' seminar workshop on tactical intelligence operations in Camp Aguinaldo.

The workshop was held to draw up a new order of battle for communist rebels as well as assess the military's anti-insurgency performance during the first six months this year.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato S. de Villa has predicted another major overhaul in the rebels' leadership following the arrest of Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay Ocampo.

Ocampo was a member of the CPP central committee, executive committee and political bureau (politburo). He was also chairman of the National United Front Commission (NUFC), the National Democratic Front (NDF), and commander of the New People's Army (NPA) Southern Luzon Commission (SLC). [passage omitted]

Military Arrests 24 Alleged Sparrow Hitmen
HK2807121589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Agents belonging to the Capital Command [Capcom] and National Capital Region Defense Command continue to raid suspected New People's Army [NPA] safehouses in Metropolitan Manila, following the arrest of National Democratic Front leader Satur Ocampo. Twenty-four suspected members of the NPA liquidation squad, the sparrow unit, operating in the greater Manila area have already been captured by the authorities during a series of raids on safehouses. Bing Formento of Mobile 11 for the details:

[Begin recording] There is now a total of 24 NPA sparrow hitmen who were captured by a joint force of the Capcom and the Metropolitan Police force after conducting a series of raids on NPA safehouses in Metro Manila.

Capcom chief General Alexander Aguirre's report identified the arrested members of the NPA Sparrow Unit as: Roger Belarma Manilag, a suspect in the slaying of police Colonel Tayo of Makati; Edgardo Mabuhay of south

sector command; Luther Torres Candido; Daniel Limbak of District 7 of the NPA's MMRPC [Metro Manila Regional Party Command]; Jovan A. Lim; Ma. Esteen Lider; Ariel Santos of south sector command; Alejandro Cabalida Delgado Jr; Reynante Atendido Rocha; Virgilio Bacolod; Charles Reyes, District 7 party secretary; Magdalena Gustino and Cleotilde Prado Binabaye, both finance officers; cadres Santiago Talisik Ampate and Arnel Castillo Claez Mario Ty; Rolando Acapilia Manangat, member of the south sector command's intelligence team; Arsenio Ilumna; Virgilio Tesoro; Herminio Maanyo; Jose Laker; Adriano Paulino; Victorino Aquino; Priscila Busio; and Jerry Solares Lambuson; all members of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA partisan support group. They are now all detained at Camp Bikutan, Taguig, Metro Manila, and are presently undergoing tactical interrogation.

The report further said that more sparrow hitmen would be captured in the next few days. The military is carrying out an operation in Metro Manila in line with its efforts to rid the city of insurgents. [end recording]

More Names Found on NPA Hit List

HK0108095789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] More New People's Army safehouses in Metro Manila are being monitored by the military. This was stated by Capital Region Command chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre. After a staff conference which followed the turnover ceremonies of the J-7 and J-5 staff at Camp Aguinaldo's Armed Forces command, Aguirre announced that there are more police and military personnel included on the Sparrow unit's hit list, which they discovered from captured and killed Sparrow hitmen in Pasay:

[Begin recording] [Aguirre] /I guess that is a probability because, you know, for security reason, naturally Sparrows, like in any kind of undercover operation—that is, a plain clothes undercover operation—they have to have some alternates. Alternative houses and alternate places./ They have what they call a meeting place and retreat houses where they go after the operation. /They go to another alternate place. That is over and above a safehouse where they meet. So that's a possibility. And anyway we are pressing on our campaign to dismantle the network./

[Reporter] Sir, you said they are retaliating. Does it mean that they have some companions among those arrested in the 23 safehouses?

[Aguirre] Our operations continued the day following the capture of Ocampo and Malay. Our operation is distinct from that of the capture of the National Democratic Front chief. /We are expecting that there would be retaliation on their part, as in the case of what happened

with Cordura./ After we conducted the arrest, they attacked Cordura, Pasay police captain. /However, we were still in action in that encounter./ It was actually a counter ambush. /And then one was wounded and three are still under interrogation./

[Reporter] What are the revelations from the initial interrogation?

[Aguirre] I have not yet received the report from the Pasay police. I have here /a piece of a document we recovered during the arrest of 25 Sparrow suspects./

[Reporter] May we know the number and identities of those on the hit list? Are they military officials or policemen?

[Aguirre] I cannot tell you now. [end recording]

That was General Alexander Aguirre. When we asked him for the additional names of those on the hit list, he said he cannot reveal them yet because they are still evaluating the report.

Suspected NPA Finance Officer Arrested in Makati

HK3107054789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 31 Jul 89 p 1

[By Cherry Valerde]

[Text] Operatives of the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) arrested another suspected member of the New People's Army (NPA) in a raid in Makati early morning Saturday [29 July].

Col. Orville Gabuna, chief of the Capcom special operations task force, said Ana Altarejos, 26, was arrested while entering her house on Molina St., Makati, at around 4 a.m. Saturday.

Police confiscated from her the receipts for apartment rent of some of the 85 suspected NPA members who were rounded up in various raids in Metro Manila hours before the capture of National Democratic Front leader Satur Ocampo and wife Carolina Malay Thursday morning in Makati.

Police suspect that Altarejos is an NPA finance officer who has been using the eatery near her house to finance the operations of the communist urban guerrillas.

Police said Altarejos evaded arrest in last Thursday's raid in Makati. She is now detained at the Capcom detention camp in Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Tagig.

The raid came in the wake of intensified military operations against NPA members holed up in alleged safehouses in Metro Manila. Of the 85 rounded up Thursday, 15 were said to have records with the Capcom and resembled the cartographic sketches of alleged NPA members earlier made by the military. Most of those

brought in for questioning were suspected of belonging to communist groups engaged in combat, financing and other organizational activities.

4,793 Insurgents Surrender in Bataan, Pangasinan
HK3107090389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 31 Jul 89 p 11

[By E.P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—A total of 100 barangays in Bataan and 56 others in Western Pangasinan have been cleared of communist influence with the surrender of 4,793 New People's Army (NPA) rebels during the past eight months, a military officer said here yesterday.

Brig Gen Liberato A. Manuel, commander of the Army's 702nd Infantry Brigade here, said the surrenderers in Bataan came from the towns of Dinalupihan, Samal, Abucay, Pilar, Orion, Limay, and Orani. In Western Pangasinan, he said, the returnees were mostly from Mangatarem and Dasol towns.

'Dead or Alive' Report for 'Rebel' Capture Denied
HK2807115789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Malacanang has denied reports that it issued a directive to the military to capture, dead or alive, communist leaders who are wanted by the government.

In a press statement, Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna said that Malacanang had never issued this directive, but clarified that the cash rewards put up by the government for the capture of these wanted rebel leaders are only offered to civilians, and not to military men involved in operations. He stressed that the communist leaders who are in foreign countries could not be arrested because of territorial boundaries, adding that the government could only arrest them upon their return to the country. The government has offered 1 million pesos to anyone who can lead authorities to the capture of the wanted rebels:

[Begin Azcuna recording in English] Our attention has been called to the legitimate concern of certain unnamed foreign officials regarding an offer by the military to pay for information leading to the arrest of rebel leaders. Their concern has been formed by erroneous reports in some of the media that the reward money was being put up for the capture, dead or alive, of these leaders.

General Renato de Villa has already clarified that the reward is only for information that will enable the government to effect the capture or surrender of the leaders of the insurgency. There was never an order to get them dead or alive.

It so happens that some of those on the left reside in a foreign country, and at least one of them has taken the citizenship of the host country.

This government is fully aware that its authority does not extend beyond its territorial boundaries, and that it cannot arrest these wanted criminals while they are under the jurisdiction of foreign governments. No action is contemplated against these rebel leaders until they return to the jurisdiction of the Philippine Government. [end recording]

Meanwhile, photos of the 18 wanted communist rebel leaders are now posted around Malacanang palace showing the amounts of cash rewards for their capture.

Aquino, De Villa Admit Possible NPA Spys
HK3107090789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today admitted the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA] has already infiltrated the military. For the details here is Andy Verde from Zamboanga City:

[Begin recording] [Verde] Speaking before a mini-press conference with local media men at the Southern Command headquarters, Camp Navarro, Upper Kalarian, Zamboanga City, General Renato de Villa said that the military could possibly have been infiltrated by the CPP-NPA. General De Villa was guest speaker at the Southern Command's turnover ceremony.

[De Villa in English] It is possible, especially at the lower level, but it will take very good counter-intelligence agents and a very stringent security force to be able to get inside the military. But if I were on their side, I would do it.

[Reporter passage indistinct]

[De Villa] There have been isolated cases, in fact, but they have been immediately attended to. [end recording]

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino has also admitted that even the government has now been infiltrated by the communists, saying that they have penetrated the administration through the grass roots level by using their own set of officials who won in the past barangay elections. The president also admitted that the CPP-NPA may sabotage the country's nationwide projects through leftist barangay officials, adding that these officials could not be removed from their posts because they won in a democratic election.

Navy Man Arrested
HK3107083789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 31 Jul 89 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The military has uncovered a Navy man who had been passing sensitive information to communist guerrillas operating in Southern Tagalog, a ranking military official told the CHRONICLE yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the rebel "mole" had been picking up data on troop and war materiel movements from his post at the Philippine Coast Guard station in Batangas City.

The infiltrator was found and arrested last week, days before the arrest of senior guerrilla leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay. He apparently had been working for the rebels for several months until his arrest, the official said.

Military counter-intelligence agents detained the spy in the military headquarters in Batangas. Then he was taken to the Naval Intelligence and Security Force (NISF) headquarters in Fort Bonifacio where he was subjected to a "debriefing", a military term for intensive interrogation designed to extract information about a person's activities and his personal background and life history.

The CHRONICLE source said about a dozen other spies are expected to be uncovered as a result of the arrest of the Coast Guard spy.

He refused to give the name and rank of the suspect for fear of jeopardizing ongoing operations to break the spy network.

Intelligence agents were led to the spy by former NPA rebels who are now cooperating with the military in exchange for the dropping of criminal charges against them.

Military authorities were said to have immediately ordered strict measures to "sanitize" key AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] commands of infiltrators.

These measures include stricter procedures in the screening of civilians applying for membership in such groups as the Caggu (Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit), village-level volunteer units helping the military in the anti-in-surgency drive.

Counter-intelligence operations have also been intensified in recent days to flush out infiltrators.

The military said rebel infiltration and other forms of espionage activities have been reported in the past but in a very limited level.

For instance, a Caggu volunteer undergoing training in Mindoro early this year was caught by soldiers while trying to escape from the training camp to pass information to rebels.

A note describing the kind of training and the number of Caggu volunteers undergoing training was found by the soldiers on the spy.

In 1987, a former National Democratic Front (NDF) member who was working with the Governor's office in Surigao del Sur surrendered and subsequently told of how she was passing information to the rebels.

The woman, Mansueta dela Cruz, also told the military how she started as a rebel informer while working as an office clerk at a PC [Philippine Constabulary] camp in Agusan del Sur.

A captured rebel, Renato Constantino, alias Ka [Comrade] Mong, in a sworn statement had said the rebels were trying to develop its own network of spies within the military.

"Tungkulin ng rebolusyonaryong kilusan na pasukin ang organisasyon ng pamahalaan at ng militar at pangalagaan ang sariling kilusan laban sa mga tangka rin ng mga militar na magpasok ng mga espiya," [The revolutionary movement has the task of infiltrating the government and the military, as well as ensuring its safety against military infiltration,] he said.

He also revealed the rebels' three-phase, six-year program to infiltrate the Government and destroy its image and credibility.

Constantino said his former unit, the intelligence department of the New People's Army general staff, code-named N2, had direct responsibility in developing, training, and sending out "spies" in the Government as well as military organization.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, the PC-INP [Integrated National Police] intelligence chief, admitted that they have been using rebel surrenderees to counter plans by the rebels to put in their own spy network in the military.

Flores described the rebel surrenderees as "the most productive asset" of the military in identifying and helping them look and arrest rebel leaders.

He said the military has also developed its own spies in the rebel movement but on a limited scale.

Use of 'People Power' Against Armed Groups Urged
HK3107052389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 31 Jul 89 p 6

[By Edilberto B. Ordas Jr]

[Text] Naga City—Brig. Gen. Oscar Florendo, chief of the Armed Forces Civil Relations Service, told newsmen here on Saturday that "people power" and press freedom should be used against troublesome armed elements in the city.

He also asked the media to facilitate the surrender of communist rebels who wish to abandon the movement.

Florendo said that public out-cry and sustained denunciation by the media would help stamp out armed groups.

Florendo was reacting to reports relayed by newsmen on a series of violent incidents in the city involving gun-toting military personnel.

He cited as an example of "people power", the action of residents of Sagada, Mountain Province, who declared the area a "war-free zone," causing the withdrawal of the Army battalion assigned there.

The Naga City government, led by Mayor Jesse M. Robredo and a civilian group called "Hearts of Peace (HOPE)," have proposed declaring the city a permanent "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (Zopfan)."

Last April, the Bicol command of the New People's Army declared its support of the proposed Zopfan.

Local military commanders, on the other hand, have repeatedly rejected the proposal.

Florendo, meanwhile, said that media men could escort prospective surrenderees from the rebels' ranks who fear getting "salvaged" (summarily executed) once they give themselves up to the military.

He said that it was not the policy of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to kill rebel surrenderees.

Florendo suggested media participation in the surrender process in answer to a problem raised by Vice Mayor Mac Colico of Bato, Camarines Sur, who said that he had received feelers from some 20 rebels in his town who wanted to give themselves up but were afraid of getting killed once they were turned over to the military.

P50 Million Released for Livelihood Projects

HK2707111989 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] The government will release 50 million pesos for the country's 32 nongovernmental organizations. Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr today signed a memorandum of agreement for the construction of about 277 school buildings and other livelihood projects in 200 barangays. See Baisa for the details:

[Begin recording] The memorandum of agreement provides a 45-million-peso fund for the school project, which will benefit about 17,000 students in the country. Macaraig said that the program is the seventh batch of 1,000 school buildings targeted for construction and funded by the Presidential Social Fund. [end recording]

Thailand

'Slight Progress' in Trade Talks With U.S.

BK0108020589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Aug 89 p 2

[By Thanong Khanthong and Chirawat Krongkaeo in Phatthaya]

[Text] The Thai-US talks on the resolution of bilateral trade disputes seems to have made a slight progress following the conclusion of the first day of a three-day informal discussion.

But both sides remained extremely cautious and reserved over the ways in which clear positions would be formed. It has been agreed that both the Thai and US delegations would not negotiate or attempt to reach any accord, but the meeting would aim at sounding out the attitudes of the other through evidence put on the discussing table.

The first round of Thai-US consultations yesterday was devoted to market access for American cigarettes and pharmaceutical patent protection, signalling a fresh start for the two countries to work together toward resolving the trade dispute. The US team is headed by Peter Collins, director of the Office of Southeast Asian Affairs, Office of the US Trade Representative [USTR]; while the Thai team is led by Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Trade.

The mission of the US officials at this meeting is to seek factual information and data on the allegations contained in the Section 301 petition submitted to USTR by the US Cigarette Export Association, which is calling for trade retaliation against Thailand if it fails to eliminate barriers to market access, distribution and sale of American cigarettes.

The US team will also review Thailand's efforts to make progress in pharmaceutical patent protection, one of the major legal areas that the US wants to see being strengthened. The US has given Thailand until November 1, 1989 to show its progress in providing pharmaceutical patent protection, otherwise prohibitive import tariffs could be imposed against the Thai manufactured goods exported to the US market.

The Thai government appears to attach particular significance to this preliminary consultation, as evidenced by the formation of a shadow working committee, chaired by the permanent secretary of the Commerce ministry, Phatchara Itsarasena, to assist the Kroekkrai delegation. While the meeting was proceeding, Phatchara and his team, though remaining in another room, were given full briefings on the progress of the Kroekkrai-Collins talks.

Phatchara defended the role of his working committee, appointed only last week by the National Economic Policy Committee, explaining that close consultations with the Kroekkrai delegation are necessary to facilitate the future Thai-US talks at higher levels.

He said the outcome of the Thai-US preliminary consultations will be reported to the National Economic Policy Committee within two weeks, which in turn will wrap up the guidelines and position Thailand will take vis-a-vis the US and present them to the Cabinet for final review.

Thailand's commitment to ease the US pressure on the question of pharmaceutical patent protection is evident at this informal meeting. A good homework has been prepared. The Thai side has presented a comparative review of patent laws and plans for administrative safety monitoring procedures to its counterpart.

An official who requested anonymity said the findings of the comparative review of patent laws suggest that Thailand, compared with other countries, is ranked above average with regard to patent protection. He added that the Thai Food and Drug Administration [FDA] is considering a sweeping modification to its drug registration process.

The new system will see an initial evaluation of a new drug submitted for registration and then an expert panel will recommend whether the drug needs to be placed within a safety monitoring period to ensure public safety. The recommendation will be based upon the nature of the drug, and its expected effects as a result of the chemical compounds.

Under the system, only an original innovator, or an original patentee, will have the right to register for licence. In case of product patents, since such protection is not available in Thailand, the FDA is likely to accept as evidence ownership of foreign product patents.

The FDA is also likely to insist on a minimum two years of safety monitoring, although this will also be determined on the basis of scientific evidence and not to accept foreign data to meet the requirements.

These are some of the issues that will be carefully reviewed and discussed today. Nonetheless, Thailand, after some initial delays, would like to see resolution of the pharmaceutical patent issue being tackled within the broader framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), while the US has urged that Thailand should go ahead to revise its patent law without having to wait for the conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

This is because the US is seeking "maximum" protection for pharmaceutical products on the unilateral basis, while Thailand views that the benefits would be greater

if the patent issue is to be handled at the GATT multilateral trade talks, whereby the 96-member GATT nations are more likely to come up with a compromised agreement.

As for the allegation that the Thai government and the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly is engaging in "acute policies and practices that are unreasonable or discriminate against imports and burden and restrict US commerce," the Thai side argues that its current regulation is aimed at controlling the cigarette consumption of the people as cigarettes are universally linked to health hazards.

Kroekkrai argued that the monopoly of the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly of the cigarette market has been in place since 1943 and represents the most effective means to control cigarette consumption. He cited the statistics showing that the government has been successful in the effort to put down the level of cigarette consumption in the country, as evidenced by the fact that in 1976 the smoking population accounted for 30 percent of entire population before reducing to 26 percent in 1986.

But the US team argued that raising the health issue in this particular case is irrelevant, given the availability of local products.

The US Cigarette Export Association has claimed that if Thailand were to lift the ban on cigarette imports, foreign brands would have easily captured a 25 percent market share.

"Assuming a completely fair and open Thai cigarette market, each percentage point of that market would be worth approximately \$6.65 million in US exports," said the association, formed by Philip Morris International Inc, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

The US cigarette companies also want to see the removal of all charges, be it taxes, duties or other required government payments, so that imported brands can be priced at what they call "a competitive level" to the Thai consumers and US companies may obtain a "fair and reasonable" export price for their sales in Thailand. They also call for a right to advertising cigarette products in Thailand to make up the years of being absent from the Thai market.

Interior Minister, Delegation Depart for USSR
BK0108105989 Bangkok TNA in English 0652 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 1 (OANA-TNA)—A group of Thai senior officials led by Interior Minister Maj. Gen. Pra-man Adireksan left here Monday [31 July] for Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Before his departure, Maj. Gen. Praman told TNA that the aim of his visit was to observe rural development, the elimination of waste water, ways to solve traffic congestion in the Soviet Union. Maj. Gen. Praman and his 20-member entourage would also inspect Soviet underground trains.

The senior officials accompanying Maj. Gen. Praman's to Moscow included Permanent Secretary Phisan Mun-lasatsathon, Deputy Permanent Secretary Chalongsak Kan-layanamit, Police Department's Assistant Director-General Lieut. Gen. Sawat Amonwiwatthana and House member Pithak Rangsittham of Chat Thai Party.

Maj. Gen. Praman and his party will return here August 9.

Western Nations Boycott PRC Army Reception
BK0108012189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Aug 89

[Editorial Report] Bangkok THE NATION in English on 1 August carries on page 1, under a photograph of Army commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and three Chinese Embassy officials, the following caption:

"Western Nations Boycott Chinese Party. Military attaches of several western countries were absent from a party to celebrate the 62nd anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army last night.

"Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and several other senior Thai military officers attended the function at the Chinese Embassy.

"It was the first official Chinese function here since the army crushed a pro-democracy demonstration in Beijing in June. Most Western countries have condemned China for the bloody suppression.

"Photo shows Gen Chawalit enjoys a chat with three senior Chinese diplomats during the party last night, (from left) Wang Haishan, the embassy's counsellor, Col Liu Zhenduo, the defense attache, and Xu Jiangnan, the army attache."

FRG Delegation Meets Minister on Deforestation
BK0108123989 Bangkok TNA in English 1124 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 1 (OANA-TNA)—A West German parliamentary delegation met Thai Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Lt. Col. Sanan Khachonprasat here Monday [31 July] to discuss the impact of deforestation to the atmosphere in Thailand.

The delegation headed by Mr. Bernd Schmidbauer chairman of house committee to study measures for the prevention of world atmosphere [title as received] arrived here Sunday as part of his Asian tour that would take him to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

The aim of the visit was to gather information on the impact of deforestation to atmosphere and to study on the possibility of using preventive measures particularly the forest planting and to conserve forest in monsoon areas.

During the meeting the delegation was briefed on the ways to conserve forest here including setting up a task force to monitor illegal log cutting, aerial survey on forests as well as the imposition of a law banning forest concession nationwide. The measures have resulted in the declining of illegal wood cutting by 47.67 percent during the first five months of this year, Lt. Col. Sanan said.

In addition, the government has stepped up growing forest both at the government and private sectors. A total of 5 million rai of forest has been grown under the programme, Lt. Col. Sanan added.

Foreign Ministry Dismisses Lao Charges
BK0108023789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
1 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Laos has accused the Foreign Ministry of obstructing Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace.

A senior Foreign Ministry source confirmed yesterday that a Laotian radio commentary over the weekend praised the Premier's policy, but attacked the Foreign Ministry.

The source did not go into details of the attack or say in which radio programme the criticism was made.

However, he said the radio commentary was intended to drive a wedge between Gen Chatchai and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

"The Foreign Ministry considers it unnecessary to counterattack since such a statement means nothing to us. We may feel annoyed—like being bitten by a mosquito," the source said.

"Laos may not understand that there are now no problems between the Prime Minister and ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi.

"The Prime Minister said at a meeting of Asia and the Pacific Region early last week that he and ACM Sitthi cannot have a conflict with each other because both live in the same soi [lane].

"He went on to say that if they have conflicts, neither would be able to leave their houses," the source said.

The source said Laos had used the same tactic before. Every time it praised Gen Chatchai, it attacked the Foreign Ministry. When it praised ACM Sitthi, Government House was attacked.

"Therefore, what Laos did recently was nothing new. This may be because Laos has nothing better to do since the Cambodian problem seems to be getting near to a settlement."

The source said the Foreign Ministry may ask the Voice of Free Asia radio to clarify the matter.

Spokesman Says Pressure Causes Hanoi To Soften
BK0108020389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
 1 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] ASEAN, its dialogue partners and the Soviet Union have all contributed to Vietnam's softened stance on a UN role in the international control mechanism for Cambodia, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Thawethikun said a strong desire to achieve a comprehensive solution at the international conference on Cambodia and the hardening position of ASEAN and its six dialogue partners—Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the European Community, the United States—and France, host of the conference, forced Hanoi to soften its position.

The Soviet Union's gradual distancing from the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict has also played a role in Vietnam's change of attitude, according to the spokesman.

Pratyathawi said it was also the first time the United States has shown keen interest in helping to resolve the Cambodian issue.

Until Sunday Hanoi had refused any UN role in the peace settlement saying the world body was not impartial when it legitimized the resistance forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Vietnam, who invaded Cambodia in later 1978, ousted the Khmer Rouge and installed the present Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, announced that it would accept a UN role to guarantee Cambodian security after the troop withdrawal in September provided the United Nations accept the resolution of the Paris talks showing it has ceased to be biased.

The spokesman said Vietnam wants to gain a better international image and its softened position was a good sign that should contribute to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

An informed source, meanwhile, said US Under-secretary of State Robert Kimmitt last Friday met with the Thai charge d'affaires in Washington to suggest that the United States and ASEAN should adopt the same position and closely cooperate during the peace negotiations in Paris.

The source said the United States also mentioned wanting to provide aid to the two non-communist factions of the tripartite resistance forces. The US Congress recently

approved the provision of lethal aid to boost Prince Sihanouk's position during both his bilateral talks with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen and during the international forum in France.

The source quoted a report from the United States as saying that Moscow wanted to see an end to the Cambodian issue and had consulted with Washington on the cessation of aid to all contending Khmer factions.

The Soviet Union also wanted to see a deadline set for all lethal aid to cease, said the source, who added that this showed that the announced US lethal assistance played an important part in the lead-up to a peace settlement.

Dailies View Peace Prospects at Paris Conference
BK0108094689

[Editorial Report] On 1 August, two Thai dailies—MATICHON and SIAM RAT—carry editorials on the International Conference on Cambodia now being held in Paris.

The 300-word SIAM RAT editorial on page 8, entitled: "Do Not Set Your Hopes Too High for the International Conference," says: "The International Conference on Cambodia in Paris beginning 30 July will be attended by 19 countries. Its goal is to set concrete guarantees for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which will be completed by 26 September [date as published], and to make sure that the parties within the provisional government that will be formed after the withdrawal will not fight among themselves.

"There should be no problem with the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers because Vietnam has said that its troops will be pulled out within the specified period; the formation of the provisional government, however, will be a problem. Such a government will never materialize because Hun Sen, prime minister of the Heng Samrin regime, has insisted to Prince Norodom Sihanouk during their meeting that the Khmer Rouge will never be allowed to participate in any Cambodian government.

"In any event, the latest switch in the U.S. attitude toward the Khmer Rouge which will now tolerate the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in the provisional government has raised some hope at the international level that pressure will be applied to achieve some sort of a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

"Hun Sen's stubborn opposition to the Khmer Rouge and to the formation of an international peacekeeping force after the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers somehow reflects Vietnam's position. Vietnam reportedly does not really want to make a total withdrawal; it has been trying to retain its soldiers in Cambodia under the guise of Heng Samrin soldiers and civilians married to Cambodian families in order to gain military and political advantages over the other Cambodian factions in the future.

"It seems that the Khmer Rouge have reformed their behavior. This is apparent by their assurances that their cruelty against the Cambodian people is a thing of the past.

"Therefore, there is not much hope that changes to come in the near future in Cambodia will be completely smooth. Although the international community has agreed on a workable scenario for Cambodia, the Cambodian factions will continue to squabble for some time, and the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem might have to be solved by a new war."

The 700-word MATICHON editorial entitled: "Paris Conference—Cambodians' Choice," on page 8, asks: "Will peace materialize in Cambodia after the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers on 26 September? Will the four Cambodian factions be able to reconcile their differences and end the fighting?"

The editorial points out that withdrawal of a foreign occupation force does not guarantee an end to the fighting, as is evident in the current situation in Afghanistan. "The Cambodian problem is no different. There is no guarantee that there will be peace in Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal. It remains to be seen if the four Cambodian factions will be able to form a national reconciliation government in light of their mutual suspicion. For example, Prince Sihanouk is skeptical about whether the Vietnamese troop withdrawal will be complete, while the Heng Samrin regime and certain superpowers distrust the Khmer Rouge, fearing its return to power.

"Moreover, the superpowers that are attending the Paris conference will not desert the Cambodian factions they have been backing. Therefore, it is difficult to demand that a Cambodian faction be excluded from the future Cambodian government on the grounds of durable peace in Cambodia. The best solution is probably to encourage all four Cambodian factions to forge national reconciliation by ending all fighting and opting for elections instead.

"No one can tell the superpowers and the Cambodians what to do. More than anything else, it is up to the Cambodians to manage themselves and their beloved country. The lessons they have learned since 1975 should teach them that they should choose peace, tranquillity, and a normal livelihood over a political ideology, war, hunger, and forced departure from the homeland to jungles and refugee camps."

Survey Shows Chatchai Government Popularity Gain
BK0108111389 Bangkok TNA in English 0857 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 1 (OANA-TNA)—The popularity of the Thai Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan is increasing in the second half of its first year in office, according to a recent survey released here Tuesday.

Quoting the random survey conducted from 2,360 samplings here, the National Statistical Office Secretary-General Niyom Purakham said 93 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the government's performance, compared with 86 percent recorded during the first half of its first year in office.

The poll shows 78 percent felt Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was a very good leader, 18 percent said his leadership was moderate and 2 percent said it was poor.

On economic performance, the poll results show 63 percent of the respondents were satisfied as against 69 recorded during the first six months.

On foreign affairs, 97 percent were satisfied with the government's performance representing an increase of 6 percent.

Gen Chatchai has resumed his premiership in early last year after his Chat Thai Party (Thai Nation) won the most seats of 87 in the 357-member parliament elected on July 24. None of the 16 parties has a majority.

Gen Chatchai is regarded as Thailand's first elected premier in the past 12 years.

Chatchai Receives Good Marks
BK3107005589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Tougher Tests Loom for Chatchai Government"]

[Text] As Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan winds up his first year in office this week, he can probably look back with a measure of pride at the political, economic and foreign-affairs records of his six-party coalition government. The very fact that his Government has survived this long is no small achievement.

It may be recalled that his appointment in August 1988 was greeted with extensive scepticism—pessimists at the time gave him no more than six or eight months. Not only has the prime minister confounded all the sceptics, he has also lifted the standard of Thailand's elected parliamentary democracy.

Perhaps the single most important achievement by Gen Chatchai has been his ability to prove to the Thai public that an elected administration like his can help deepen this country's democratisation process on top of performing its designated constitutional duties. Despite a heavy dose of public relations, the prime minister must be commended for generating a great deal of political awareness through the series of "mobile" Cabinet meetings in the various regions. By taking his ministers out into the provinces so they could directly hear grassroots-level grievances, Gen Chatchai accorded the upcountry populace a basic right they were deprived of before.

In more substantive terms, the Government can also claim to have broadened the democratic structure by pushing through the vital constitutional amendment which would make the House speaker, rather than Senate speaker, the president of Parliament. An amendment on this particular aspect was attempted on several occasions in the past but aborted. Though the change will not become effective until the next general election, it was nonetheless a positive step forward that could spur additional reforms.

The country's economic performance in the past 12 months has been equally impressive. After a record 11 percent growth last year, Gross Domestic Product is expected to expand another 10 percent this year. There was little dispute that the Chatchai administration took over at a time when economic conditions were at their best. The conservative management under the lengthy era of former prime minister Prem Tinsulanon had translated into solid fiscal and monetary positions. And the economy was picking up strongly against a flood of foreign investments. All these enabled the new leadership to embark on a growth-oriented programme.

But the Chatchai coalition can nonetheless claim credit for pushing ahead with speedy decisions to implement various vital but long-delayed infrastructural projects. Though many of these projects will directly benefit the Bangkok-based commercial and industrial elite, they still constituted a new impetus to sustain the current growth momentum.

Gen Chatchai can also take pride on the foreign-affairs front. His much-touted policy initiative to turn Indochina from a battlefield to marketplace has proven popular domestically, despite anxiety among some of Thailand's ASEAN allies.

Perhaps more importantly in the long run, the prime minister has propelled Thailand to a position of regional prominence by articulating the regional realities. Given the fast transformation of the regional atmosphere from confrontation to detente, Thailand looks well-positioned to serve as a strategic centre for stepped-up economic interaction among the countries of Southeast Asia in the years to come.

But despite the encouraging record, the second year could prove a tough challenge. First and foremost, Gen Chatchai will have to try to paper over cracks within his coalition government. A political uneasiness has ensued after some 30 government MPs, mostly belonging to the Chat Thai and Social Action parties, withheld their support for Democrat Party secretary-general and Agriculture Minister Sanan Kachonprasat during the no-confidence vote on July 21. Therefore, a Cabinet reshuffle would not be inconceivable, if the rift is not satisfactorily resolved.

The prime minister will also have to maintain the present momentum on economic growth, without allowing inflation to get out of control. With the Oil Fund now being fast depleted, the Government will be forced to make a decision in the not-too-distant future on whether to adjust currently-subsidised retail oil prices. The decision can prove to be politically contentious. If or when effected, an oil price increase will not only trigger an inflationary run but may also spark a political backlash.

While economic and political infrastructures are being taken care of, the Government's next challenge lies in "social" infrastructure. The foreign-investment influx on the back of Thailand's industrialisation process has already produced a shortage of qualified engineers and technicians. The shortage will be made all the more acute as petrochemicals plants on the eastern seacoast plus other manufacturing facilities start coming on-stream later this year and next year. A wholesale reorientation of the country's education system is needed to produce more vocational-type graduates. And action must be taken right away.

The need for an improved social infrastructure extends to the fast-deteriorating environmental conditions. The unprecedented condominium boom in Bangkok plus resort towns like Phattaya is aggravating already severe waste-control problems. The current level of pollution at Phattaya, for instance, has reached crisis point. This demands more stringent government control on waste discharge and tougher penalty for offenders.

In the final analysis, the honeymoon period for the Chatchai leadership is over. For the prime minister to sustain his popularity, PR-oriented exercises like the "mobile" Cabinet meetings alone will not be enough. As the Government starts a second year in office, the Thai people have a right to expect concrete improvements in their quality of life. And it is the Government's responsibility to deliver.

Weekly Sees Dissension Among Coalition Parties
BK3007031689 Bangkok.BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jul 89 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column: "Cracks in Coalition"]

[Text] The censure debate against four Cabinet ministers has left the Democrat Party with a "wound in the back." It exposed an imminent rift in the six-party coalition Government, SIAM RAT weekly said.

The event also indicated that a countdown for the Chatchai Government has begun, the weekly said.

Although all four ministers—Pol [Police] Capt Chaloe Yubamrung, Dr Subin Pinkhayan, Mr Prachuap Chaiyasan and Sanan Kachonprasat—received more than half of the votes required (179 votes), the Democrats felt they had been betrayed by other coalition parties.

SIAM RAT said Agriculture Minister Sanan "was stabbed in the back" because he received lowest votes of confidence (186 votes)—or 24 votes lower than those received by Prime Minister's [PM] Office Minister Chaloeam.

Thirteen MPs from the Chat Thai Party, 12 from the Social Action Party, four from Ratsadon Party, and one from the Muan Chon Party reportedly refused to vote for Sanan.

The weekly said the move was a well-organised plot to "discredit" the Democrat Party and pressure it to leave the coalition Government.

What made the Democrats feel humiliated was that their ministers received even less support than controversial PM's Office Minister Chaloeam, who was the main target of the no-confidence attack. Worst yet, the Prime Minister also came out to defend Pol Capt Chaloeam despite his involvement in several scandals, including the sacking of the board of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.

SIAM RAT noted that Gen Chatchai's strategy was not only intended to reward Pol Capt Chaloeam for his outstanding performance in challenging the Opposition's censure debate on behalf of Chat Thai Party, but also to win support from his Muan Chon Party, which could increase the number of its MPs (currently five) in the future.

The Premier thought Muan Chon is easier to deal with than the Democrats.

The weekly said Chat Thai has looked upon the Democrats as its rivals since 1973. The presence of the Democrats in the coalition will merely discourage the growth of Chat Thai, especially in the southern and northeastern provinces where the Democrat Party has deep-rooted influences.

SIAM RAT said the real intention of the no-confidence vote might have been to cause a rift among leading Democrat members. This could be seen in the difference in votes received by Sanan and Prachuap, who are both Democrats.

When the House started to vote on Agriculture Minister Sanan, the weekly said, some government MPs walked out of the chamber. A few minutes later when voting was called for Science Minister Prachuap, those who had walked out rushed in again to vote for Prachuap.

"Why they (the MPs) were so diligent as to walk in again after having just left the room?" the weekly asked.

However, SIAM RAT said the Democrat Party had made it clear that it wouldn't fall into the "trap" and wouldn't pull out of the coalition Government. But this

does not mean that the coalition parties are on good terms. Each has a hidden knife and is ready to stab each other in the back when opportunities arise, the weekly said.

Vietnam

Joint Statement With U.S. on Emigration

BK0108150889 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1—The following joint statement was issued here on July 29 at the end of a meeting between representatives of Vietnam and the United States:

Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States at a meeting in Hanoi July 27-29, 1989, announced that they hope to commence by October 1989 a program for the resettlement in the United States of released reeducation center detainees and their close family members who wish to emigrate to the United States. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan. The U.S. delegation was led by Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Funseth, acting director of the Bureau for Refugee Programs.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America, in order to resolve one of the issues of mutual concern to the two countries and consistent with their humanitarian policies and with the commitments undertaken in the declaration and the comprehensive plan of action adopted by the United Nations International Conference on Indochinese Refugees, will—in addition to existing programs—allow those released reeducation center detainees who were closely associated with the United States or its allies and who wish to do so to emigrate, together with their close relatives, to the United States.

The United States delegation declared that released reeducation center detainees coming to the United States would be subject to all U.S. laws, including those affecting the activities of U.S. residents towards other countries. The U.S. delegation reaffirmed that the United States has not encouraged nor does it have any intention of encouraging or using released detainees to engage in any illegal activities hostile or harmful to Vietnam—and is opposed to any such activities—and that the United States will accept these persons solely for humanitarian reasons and not for any hostile actions against Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegation also reaffirmed that Vietnam has not and will not encourage or use released detainees to engage in illegal actions hostile or harmful to the United States.

The two sides drew up a draft agreement which included a technical annex, and agreed to establish a joint working group to coordinate implementation of the program. The two sides agreed that the program would be in addition to the existing Amerasian and orderly departure programs.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction with the results achieved and expressed hope that the first group of 3,000 persons for resettlement in the United States under this agreement will depart Vietnam before the end of the year after processing is completed.

Reception Panel Set Up for Cambodian Volunteers
BK3107090589 Hanoi VNA in English 0652 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 31—The State Council has set up the State Reception Committee for Vietnamese army volunteers who are totally repatriated from Cambodia by the end of September.

This is stated in a communique of the State Council in its July 28-29 session. The reception committee is headed by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. It also includes General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as deputy head; and Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; and Pham Van Kiet, vice president and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, as members.

Cadres Take Course on Foreign Economics, Tourism
BK2907091889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] The Center for On-the-Job Higher Learning of Hau Giang Province and the Hanoi College of National Economics have jointly opened a short-term refresher course on foreign economic relations and tourism for 438 chairmen and vice chairmen of district and city people's committees; directors and deputy directors of various economic sectors; professional cadres of insurance, economic arbitration, and economic police services; and cadres of agencies connected with international cooperation and tourism in the six Mekong Delta provinces, namely Ben Tre, Cuu Long, An Giang, Kien Giang, Minh Hai, and Hau Giang.

This was the first time Ha Giang Province held a refresher course for cadres on the theories of two developing new fields of study: foreign economic relations and tourism.

Council of State Hears National Assembly Report
BK3007161689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Council of State Communique on 28-29 July Session]

[Text] The Council of State met on 28-29 July under the chairmanship of its Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. The Council of State heard the SRV National Assembly chairman report on the results of the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly and noted that the National Assembly scored satisfactory achievements and made new progress in its fifth session preparations and proceedings. In a renovative and democratic atmosphere, the National Assembly decided on various important issues of the nation, thereby meeting the people's requirements and aspirations. The Council of State appealed to all echelons, sectors, and localities to take positive measures to implement the resolutions of the National Assembly and to mobilize all the people to triumphantly fulfill the 1989 state plan, thereby contributing to improving the socioeconomic situation. The Council of State defined various essential tasks aimed at strengthening preparations for the National Assembly's year end session.

2. Implementing the Fifth National Assembly's resolutions on positions and measures aimed at carrying out the 1989 socioeconomic tasks for the remaining 6 months, after hearing the report of the Council of Ministers and viewpoints of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, the Council of State discussed and decided to adjust the 1989 state budget, stressing that it is necessary to take measures to increase state revenue, collect full and accurate taxes, quickly overcome shortfalls in tax collection, strictly economize expenses, oppose embezzlement and waste to reduce the budget deficit and curb inflation, thereby creating favorable conditions for production development, improving circulation of goods, gradually eliminating subsidization, and contributing satisfactorily to implementing the 1989 state budget estimate.

3. After hearing the Council of Ministers's report and the Office of the Council of State and the National Assembly's proposal on an amendment to the legislature program for 1989, the Council of State decided on the legislature program for the remaining 6 months of this year and a number of positions and measures aimed at ensuring the implementation of this program. The Council of State also decided on a program of control and inspection work for the second half of 1989.

4. Considering the Council of Ministers' proposal and after hearing an investigative report of the National Assembly's Science and Technology Committee, the Council of State adopted a regulation on natural resources and minerals. The promulgation of this regulation is aimed at unifying the state management in protection, exploration, exploitation, and rational use of

the nation's precious natural resources and minerals, while defining fundamental principles aimed at encouraging economic components and organizations and individuals at home and abroad to cooperate and invest in this field, thereby helping to quickly restore order and rules in exploration, exploitation, and protection of natural resources and minerals.

5. The Council of State decided that the date for the people's council elections at provincial, district, village, and corresponding levels is Sunday 19 November 1989. The Council of State also decided to hold by-elections for six National Assembly deputies for the eighth legislature at electoral units of Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong Municipality, and Hau Giang, Hoang Lien Son, and Minh Hai Provinces.

6. After hearing the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control report on casualties caused to Thanh Hoa Province by typhoon No 6 on 24 July 1989, the Council of State agreed to positions and measures aimed at overcoming the typhoon aftermath recommended by this committee, and reminded the Council of Ministers and the central sectors to pay attention to helping people in Thanh Hoa quickly restore production and stabilize their daily life.

7. To properly arrange for the welcome of cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia who will return home after fulfilling their internationalist duty in late September, the Council of State decided to set up a receiving committee at the state level, which includes the following comrades:

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee—committee chairman.
General Vo Nguyen Giap, Council of Ministers vice chairman—committee deputy chairman.
Nguyen Thi Dinh, Vietnam Women's Union chairwoman—member.

Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense—member.

Phan Van Kiet, VFF Central Committee vice chairman and concurrently general secretary—member.

Ha Quang Du, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee first secretary—member.

8. The Council of State heard a report on the results of the friendship visit to Nicaragua by Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong from 15 to 20 July, during which he also attended the ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the success of the Nicaraguan revolution. The Council of State warmly welcomed and highly valued the fine success of the visit and the substance of the work between Chairman Vo Chi Cong and President Daniel Ortega, which have contributed significantly to strengthening the solidarity and close friendship between Vietnam and Nicaragua.

9. The Council of State heard a report on the results of the participation in the conference of the heads of state and leaders of governments of Francophone countries in Dakar, Senegal, by our high-level state delegation led by Vice Chairman of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. The Council of State welcomed and approved the activities of our state delegation, which contributed to the success of the conference.

10. The Council of State decided to appoint a number of procurators of the Supreme People's Organ of Control and to remove a procurator from his post for committing shortcomings.

Do Muoi Explains Importance of Conserving Minerals

*BK2507053789 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
12 Jun 89 p 2*

[Article by Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi: "The Protection of Mineral Resources"]

[Text] Minerals are the most important of the earth's natural resources and are an extremely valuable treasure of great significance to the development of human society. The more developed civilization becomes, the more it will demand raw minerals and the less these minerals will be available. Moreover, the source of these minerals is limited, with no capability of reproduction. According to statistics, if the gross national product increased annually on an average of 3-4 percent, the consumption of minerals would double every 30 years. As a result, the rational, economical, and effective extraction and use of mineral resources have always been a matter of concern to all countries, especially developed industrial countries whose mineral resources have become increasingly scarce because of rapid rates of extraction to meet the requirements of economic development. Protecting mineral resources is a fundamental factor in protecting the earth and environment for the sake of our interests today and for those of future generations.

The potential of minerals is one of the most important scientific bases on which to plan the strategy of socio-economic development and to determine the structures, scales, and rates of development of vital industrial sectors which serve as the mainstay for the national economy and defense. It is not by accident that the oil industry has been vigorously developed in the Middle East and that the mining industry holds a lofty position in the Polish economy.

Vietnam, according to geologists, is situated at the intersection of two major belts of mineral production of the Pacific and Mediterranean [as published] Oceans. Nature has provided us with potential strength in the form of abundant and diversified minerals. The results of geological surveys and explorations over the past 35 years have helped us understand the fundamental features of the geological structure of Vietnam's heartland, the history of geological formation and development, and the law of distributing mineral resources in our

territorial and sea zones. In thousands of areas there are indications of ores composed of many different types of valuable solid minerals; mineral water, hot springs, and underground fresh water; and oil and natural gas. Among these areas, there are many mines of valuable solid minerals, large volumes of underground fresh water, and some oil and natural gas wells. The reserve and quality of the oil and natural gas have been assessed at different levels, and some of these resources have been extracted or are being designed for exploitation. This of course excludes the possibility of many other geological discoveries in our country.

Many types of mineral reserves have been prospected and assessed to meet the requirements of steady production for scores of years, such as coal with an average annual production volume of tens of millions of metric tons; iron ore with tens of millions of metric tons per year; pyrite, kaolin, and sand for glass production with hundreds of thousands of metric tons per year; nonmetal minerals such as graphite, amianthus, and other fireproof materials with tens of thousands of metric tons per year, and so on. Moreover, there is great potential for rare earths, bauxite, and ordinary and high-quality building materials which are sufficient to meet domestic and foreign demands for many years to come.

Our country's mineral resources are the people's property but are owned and exclusively managed by the state. The state ownership of mineral resources creates favorable conditions for them to be used in a planned, rational, and comprehensive manner to meet the requirements of building the material and technical bases of socialism in our country.

Therefore, the task of protecting mineral resources must be fully understood, effectively implemented, and considered as a regular task not only by state management organs and specialized production units but also by the entire people.

In protecting mineral resources, first of all we must prevent man's thoughtless actions such as flooding and burning mines and other acts that lessen the quality of minerals, reduce the industrial value of mines, or make the exploitation of minerals more complicated. We must minimize losses incurred in the surveying, exploiting, processing, storing, and using minerals. At the same time, we must take precautionary measures against possible damage caused by indiscriminate and wanton building of above ground and underground construction projects to areas containing mineral deposits. However, the ultimate objective of mineral resources protection is to ensure a rational, scientific, and highly effective use of mineral resources to satisfy as much as possible the demands of the national economy at present and in the future.

Although we have to concentrate on leading national defense and construction under extremely difficult circumstances, our party and state have been quick to

realize the importance of basic survey, prospect assessment, rational use, and protection of the country's mineral resources. They have given proper priority to geological survey and have adopted correct, timely policies and measures aimed at fulfilling these important task. Directive No 127-CP issued by the premier of the government on 24 May 1974 concerning the "basic survey of natural resources and conditions" created favorable conditions for a more vigorous development of the exploration and assessment of mineral deposits in our country. This work has yielded some significant achievements, meeting the demands of the building of the material and technical bases of socialism. However, because of our failure to pay due attention to the protection of subsurface resources in general and the protection of mineral resources in particular, substantial losses of minerals have occurred in the mining industry and much harm has been done to the ecosystem. In the face of this situation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Decision No. 258-CT on 3 October 1983 concerning the setting up of a subcommittee for drafting a Council of Ministers ordinance on the subsurface resources. On 20 September 1985, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No 256-HDBT on "promoting basic surveys, the rational use of natural resources, and protection of the environment." The resolution severely criticized shortcomings and deficiencies in the use and protection of natural resources and set forth main guidelines and concrete measures aimed at giving a strong impulse to the basic surveys of mineral deposits, the rational use of natural resources, and the protection of the environment.

Faced with the recent spread of placer mining throughout the country, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 76-HDBT on 13 May 1987 on the exploration, extraction, processing, and trade of mineral gold and gems. This is a correct decision aimed at implementing the policy of cooperation among the state, collectives, and people to extract and collect gold for the common interests of the national economy.

In general, there still have been many shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the aforementioned decision and directives. For example: During geological surveys and mineral explorations, quite a lot of damage has been done continually to mineral resources. No progress has been made in the survey and exploration of minerals. The assessment of mineral reserves lacks accuracy and adequacy, which leads to inaccurate planning for extraction, especially in those areas of complicated geological structures, and restricts rational and effective extraction in mining areas. Moreover, the drilling of mines and the construction of exploitation projects still bear some adverse impact on the intactness of mineral reserves, which make the extracting process even more difficult. This situation has usually occurred in the course of exploring coal in Quang Ninh and some other localities. Meanwhile, the tasks of exploration and exploitation have not been emphasized.

Particularly, losses of mineral products have also happened frequently in the course of mining. This has been caused partly by limited technical knowledge and low standards of mining technology, but mainly by managerial shortcomings of state agencies and the lack of awareness and the casualness on the part of some localities and the masses. There still have been cases of unauthorized exploitation lacking in economic and technical methods, of random mining against prescribed techniques, and so on, which directly affect the longevity and efficiency of mines, cause heavy losses of minerals, and destroy the scenery and ecological environment. According to statistics and reports from the geology sector, at underground mines the annual average loss is up to 50 percent of the mining production volume. Specifically, at the Vang Danh mine, from 1965 to 1982, 2.8 million tonnes of coal were extracted but 4.6 million [as published] were lost. At the Lao Cai apatite mine, from 1965 to 1979, over 7 million tonnes of category 1 ore were extracted, but more than 2 million tonnes (excluding losses in pits) were lost. This situation has prevailed in many mines. As for those mines exploited by localities in the mode of "frog leaps" by digging many successive pits, failing to extract ores from deep inside the ground, and dumping waste directly on the rim of the pits, losses were then even more serious. This situation can be noted at the mining of kaolin in Song Be and Nghia Binh Provinces, emery in Xuong Ly, and at nearly all the placers where the people are digging and sieving illegally. Moreover, due to unsatisfactory upkeep, hundreds of thousands of tonnes of coal have been washed away every year by flash floods, and some coal mines have caught fire and burned for several years, especially at Na Duong, U Minh mines, and so on.

Losses of mineral products during the process of refining ores are also large. By-products of principal minerals in mines have not been thoroughly collected. At the same time, during the extraction of principal minerals, attention has not been paid to classifying, safeguarding, processing, and rationally using them to meet different demands, thus causing huge waste. There have been cases in which the percentages of useful elements in material waste during processing are even higher than the index of minimum industrial percentages of reserves in these mines. The ratios of pure ores collected in the process of mineral selection are tending to decrease gradually. At the Co Dinh chromite mine, the production plan norm is 65 percent, but only 53 percent has been achieved. At the Trai Cau iron mine, the production plan norm is 90 percent, but only 75 percent has been fulfilled. Similar status has also been noted at the Tinh Tuc tin mine and some other mines.

According to an annual estimate, if only part of the mineral products lost during the course of extraction, some of the raw materials wasted during the selection process, and part of the materials lost during shipment and use could be recovered, we would have a volume of raw materials and minerals equivalent to a large portion of the reserves of mineral products that were prospected

and assessed by geologists in that year. It is then crystal clear that the protection and the rational and thrifty use of mineral products under all forms must be considered a national policy.

At a time when the socioeconomic situation in our country is still rife with difficulties, the tasks of protecting and using mineral resources must be urgently renovated in accordance with the sixth party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and be aimed at quickly achieving the general goal of "stabilizing a step further the socioeconomic situation and creating more premises for advancement".

To do so, according to the viewpoint on developing the planned multisectorial economy of goods to advance toward socialism, it is necessary to immediately take the following measures:

1. In renovating the organization of state management over the geological mining sector, we must consider all tasks from geological research, prospecting, exploration, and exploitation to refining and processing ores as a continuous process of the mining industry. On this basis, we should unify leadership over this process in order to reduce the time and expense for prospecting, rationally and thriftily use mineral products, and bring about the highest economic results. These tasks must be chain links closely related to one another within a closed research cycle, with raw minerals (pure ores) as the end products. The assignment of these tasks, which now rests with the managerial control of different ministries and general departments, will not allow for supervising and controlling the quality and effectiveness of each task. This will lead to "false profits" from each task and "true losses" regarding the production costs of finished raw minerals. Only through unified management exercised within a closed production and business cycle can conditions be created for using the production costs of raw minerals to control and regulate the expenses for each task and to make production costs themselves lower than other business expenses, thus minimizing waste in the course of performing various tasks of the mining industry. According to this management system, although the geological survey and mining sectors are two different economic and technical sectors, they are closely attached to and cooperative with each other in business operations through the various relations of economic and technical contracts based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits to ensure the interests of the nation, collectives, and individual workers. We should change the procedures for investment in geological survey and exploration. The state should make only budgetary investment to accelerate the tasks of geological research and survey, and of exploring and discovering mineral deposits. As for the capital needed to conduct detailed exploration and prospecting, it must be invested by mineral exploiting and processing organizations and must be settled during the course of business of these organizations.

Investments in geological research and survey and mine prospecting, otherwise called basic geological survey tasks, will also be recovered by the state through mining organizations. Higher priority should be given to investment in stepping up basic geological survey tasks so that the tasks can be advanced truly one step further and be aimed at fulfilling the strategic task of developing the national economy.

2. As for renovation of the economic management system in the mining industry, it is necessary to have policies that encourage various sectors to invest in exploiting minerals in an organized, highly effective manner in order to enrich the country in accordance with the sixth party congress spirit of renovating the economic management mechanism. This guideline is very suitable to our country's current economy in general, and to the mining industry in particular, when the state budget is still limited and the requirement of extracting wealth from the earth is all the more urgent to help overcome the country's current difficult socioeconomic situation. It is also relevant to the law of promoting raw mineral industry in developing countries where the economy is still underdeveloped, mineral resources have not been much exploited, labor potentials are abundant, and the demands for each type of raw mineral are diversified, but not large. In this way, the state should invest in the extraction of the principal types of minerals only on a large industrial scale, while encouraging collectives and individuals to invest in the small-scale exploitation of the remaining required minerals. The big advantages of the small-scale exploitation mode are small investments, quick recovery of funds, and the possibility of combining mechanized techniques with manual labor or of using largely manual labor. All organizations and individuals of various economic sectors are authorized to organize or participate in mining operations under several different forms such as independent enterprises, joint enterprises, and economic integration in strict accordance with state laws.

To effectively develop the aforementioned system, there should be an efficient management mechanism based on a unified system of state laws and policies in which the function and authority of various echelons of the state management network must be clearly determined and decentralized scientifically on the basis of the following fundamental principles:

—All economic organizations, including the state-run ones, that want to engage in mining must get a mining license first and comply with the state-prescribed procedures for mining. Many mining enterprises are currently exploiting mines without proper state authorization. A general survey of these enterprises—either at central or local levels—must be made in order to complete all of the required procedures if such necessary procedures have not been completed.

The state management agency in charge of mineral resources (currently the Mineral Resources Protection Department of the General Department of Mining and

Geology) is responsible for coordinating with ministries, sectors, and localities to organize and consider the issuance of mining licenses based on the principles of ensuring unified managerial control over mineral resources, technical safety, rationality of mining technology, thorough and combined use of mineral resources, and protection of environment and scenery without affecting the overall socioeconomic development plans of localities and the country as a whole.

—Units that exploit and use mineral resources are placed under the operational control of the state, are responsible for their own finances and business operations, and must fulfill their obligations to the state in accordance with law.

The state should expeditiously promulgate a law to protect the substratum [loongf dqaats] in general and mineral resources in particular in order to vigorously accelerate and broadly popularize this task. At the same time, it should guide and supervise all operations of industrial sectors that extract and process raw minerals as well as those economic sectors that explore, exploit, and process mineral resources. The law must adjust the relations in the mining industry with the purposes of rationally and uniformly using the substratum; meeting the demands of the national economy for raw minerals; protecting the substratum; assuring safety in using the substratum; protecting the interests of enterprises, organizations and citizens; and consolidating the legal system in the mineral industry.

We have as yet no law to protect mineral resources. Although many efforts have been made to protect resources, the results remain low.

The General Department of Mining and Geology, Vietnam's Geology Association, and other mass organizations should use mass information media effectively to conduct propaganda and broadly disseminate among the people basic knowledge about the need to protect the substratum and the natural environment. This is aimed at enhancing the people's sense of responsibility and forming a broad mass movement under which the local administration at all levels plays a direct role.

3. The technological revolution in the world has brought about many new achievements in nearly all domains, including the exploitation of the substratum and the protection of its resources. This also requires Vietnamese workers engaged in scientific and technical research to make worthy contributions to studying and applying technical processes to the effective exploitation and protection of the country's mineral resources.

We should encourage and condition the application of scientific and technical innovations in the domains of geological survey and exploration, and mining and processing, to our country. The purpose of applying scientific and technical innovations is to use advanced technology and technique to increase the effectiveness and

accuracy of geological survey; to extract minerals with minimal losses and maximum output; and to select and process minerals with high efficiency and quality. These are effective measures that should be used to increase the results of using and protecting mineral resources.

4. We should urgently recapitulate the experiences over the past two years in implementing Decision No. 76 of the Council of Ministers dated 13 May 1987 in order to make timely and appropriate amendments and addenda aimed at helping both the state and people achieve real economic results in their prospecting, exploiting, and mining while protecting the environment and all cultivated areas.

Well aware of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum decisions on comprehensive and uniform renovation, we must perform basic new changes in the geological mining industry in order to make this industry an effective and producing business, help extricate our country quickly from the current socioeconomic difficulties, and steadily advance on the path of socialist industrialization and construction of our beautiful and prosperous Vietnamese territory.

Provincial Council Decides on Socioeconomic Tasks
BK3007101589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] The Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Council met recently to review activities during the first 6 months of the year and to decide on socioeconomic tasks for the next 6 months.

After analyzing and assessing the results of grain production and the difficulties and standstill in the domains of industrial and forestry production, distribution and circulation of goods, and social and security, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Council decided on socioeconomic tasks for the next 6 months, which involve accelerating grain production; increasing the quantity of major products; intensively planting more than 23,000 hectares of wet rice, including 10,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice to prepare land for the winter crop production; and encouraging and showing the people of multiethnic minority groups how to apply chemical fertilizer to rice and subsidiary crops, especially corn in mountainous or border districts.

Along with stepping up grain production, Hoang Lien Son must reorganize the procurement and purchase of cinnamon for export, rearrange industrial production in such a way that it meets the demands of the market, quickly solve the problems concerning the stagnation of goods, actively combating inflation in the direction of using revenues to cover expenses, develop the advantages of mountainous areas, expand small industry and handicrafts, and turn out more export items to help solve the problems concerning employment and daily life.

The province must also launch an all-people movement for the preservation of border security and social order and safety, educate spoiled youths, and track down and deal with troublemakers.

Typhoon, Insects Hamper Nation's Rice Production
BK3107135589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Summary] "The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reported recently that the nation has planted more than 1.1 million hectares of summer-fall rice this year, exceeding the plan norm by 3 percent. The Mekong River Delta area alone planted 841,000 hectares, exceeding the plan norm by 5 percent or 21 percent over the summer-fall rice crop last year.

"To date, southern provinces have harvested 175,000 hectares of early summer-fall rice, 102,000 hectares of which were in the Mekong River Delta provinces. Generally speaking, the summer-fall rice crop is relatively productive this year.

"As of 25 July, the nation had planted almost 1.6 million hectares of 10th-month rice. Thanks to the early harvest of the winter-spring rice and the favorable weather conditions, northern provinces as of 25 July had planted more than 1.1 million hectares, achieving almost 95 percent of the set plan norm or 145 percent compared to the corresponding period last year."

The recent typhoon No 6 caused waterlogging to more than 40,000 and 30,000 hectares of rice respectively in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces. People in these localities are striving to overcome the typhoon aftermath while restoring production step by step.

Regarding the harmful insect situation, cotton leaf rollers have appeared in ricefields of northern provinces and damaged more than 4,000 hectares of rice. Leaf folders also appeared in ricefields of Thai Binh, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien-Hue Provinces. Meanwhile, rice hispas have damaged 26,000 hectares of rice in provinces of the Mekong River Delta area while brown planthoppers are ravaging hundreds of hectares of ricefields in Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa Provinces.

The Meteorological and Hydrological General Department reported that in the next 10 days there will be moderate rainfall which is less than the corresponding period last year.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry urged that northern provinces should take advantage of the favorable weather conditions to quickly complete the 10th-month rice planting; mountain provinces should complete their planting before 5 August; all provinces should care for the 10th-month rice crop by draining-irrigation canals and mapping out plan to control downpours and typhoons. Southern provinces should strive to quickly harvest the summer-fall rice and actively plant the 10th-month rice to fulfill plan norms as soon as possible."

Australia

Joint Military Exercise With U.S. Begins

BK0108102589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT
1 Aug 89

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Sydney, Aug 1 (AFP)—More than 25,000 Australian and U.S. troops swung into war games action Tuesday off northern Australia in their biggest joint peacetime operation since World War II.

Codenamed Kangaroo 89, the exercise ranging over an area the size of Western Europe will test Australia's ability to repulse a seaborne invasion from the north.

Military sources said it would also test the ability of the U.S. to deploy forces to a distant location and to operate them there for an extended period.

The month-long land, sea and air exercise comes at a time when Australia is reviewing its security policy on South-East Asia, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

Just two years after the Australian Government released its far-reaching white paper on defence, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has launched a policy review of its own in response to political and economic changes in the region.

A foreign affairs spokesman said this study would look at Australia's strategic environment "through foreign policy eyes rather than the defence perspective."

"They (the Defence Department) look at the region through different eyes to counter hostilities, our way is to keep the region secure and the country prosperous before things reach that stage."

The spokesman said the review, encompassing trade, aid and defence policies, was expected to be completed by October.

Kangaroo 89 is the first major exercise to be carried out in accordance with the strategic and operational concepts set down in the government's 1987 white paper, with the emphasis on regional self-reliance within the framework of Australia's alliance with the U.S.

Some 2,300 U.S. military personnel are taking part in the joint exercise, which will range across nearly 13,000 kilometres (8,125 miles) of coastline from the Pilbara region of Western Australia to Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland.

The scenario involves a mock invasion of Australia's "top end" following an oil and fishing dispute in the Timor Sea with the mythical country of Kamaria to the north.

The sources said that military planners had deliberately located the five fictitious islands of Kamaria 800 km (500 miles) north of Darwin on the other side of the Indonesian Archipelago.

This was a reflection of current defence theories that any invasion threat to Australia would come from the north.

More than 20 Australian and U.S. warships were Tuesday headed out of Darwin to take up action stations for a mock battle in the Arafura Sea later this month.

At the same time 100 attack aircraft were being deployed from several northern bases including the new Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) base at Outback Tindal, 300 km (187 miles) south of Darwin.

Tindal, home to a squadron of F/A-18 Hornet fighters, is regarded as Australia's front-line of defence and a key element in Australia's Five Power Defence Arrangements which support the security of Singapore and Malaysia.

Military sources said that because of the scale of Kangaroo 89 they expect a number of real as well as imaginary casualties before the exercise is over.

Kangaroo 89 claimed two lives before it officially began, with two people killed in road accidents as Australian troop convoys made their way north.

Papua New Guinea

Death Threat Made Against Namaliu, Commissioner

BK0108050089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT
1 Aug 89

[Text] Port Moresby, Aug 1 (AFP)—Death threats have been made against Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabble Namaliu and Electoral Commissioner Luke Lucas over a by-election to replace an assassinated government minister.

Mr. Lucas said Tuesday an anonymous writer had threatened to kill the two men if the by-election went ahead before those responsible for Communications Minister Malipu Balakau's death were brought to justice.

Police have so far arrested two men over the slaying of Mr. Balakau, who was gunned down in the highlands centre of Mount Hagen in late June.

Mr. Lucas said the two death threats were made in a handwritten letter which warned: "I want you to follow all conditions in this letter. It is this or your life."

Mr. Lucas appealed to the people of Enga, the late Mr. Balakau's home province, to guarantee the safety of electoral officials.

In the 1987 general election, a number of officials were threatened in Enga Province and ballot boxes were snatched and burned.

Mr. Lucas said police were following up the death threat, which was the second he had received since Mr. Balakau's murder.

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